

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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March 13, 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 65. 2 p.m. 75. Humidity 75.

March 13, 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 72. 2 p.m. 85. Humidity 97.

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 30.10

2-57 日八廿月正

SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1915

六 日 三 月 十 三 年 一 十 一
SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
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TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE BELGIANS STILL TO THE FORE.

SPLENDID PROGRESS BY TWO ARMY DIVISIONS.

The Prinz Eitel Friedrich Sinks Eight Steamers.

AN AMERICAN VESSEL AMONGST THE NUMBER.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

Belgian Progress.

March 12, 4.30 p.m.

A Paris communique states:—
Two divisions of the Belgian Army have progressed at various points from 400 to 500 metres, notably in the direction of Jehonville, south-east of Nieuport.
There is nothing to report from the rest of the front.

Britain and Mexico.

March 12, 4.30 p.m.

Reuter's Washington correspondent says Britain has asked General Carranza for an explanation of the seizure of the British steamer, recently reported.

The British Success.

(Official Telegram from the French Government, via Peking.)

March 11.

On the 10th, the British troops brilliantly carried 2,500 metres of the enemy's trenches in front of Neuve Chapelle, took the village of that name and progressed two kilometres beyond this point.
German prisoners, numbering about 1,000, are very depressed, their morale being at its lowest.

Loyal Singapore Moslems.

(Official Telegram from the British Foreign Office)

March 11.

The following telegram from the Governor of the Straits Settlements has been received by the Secretary of State for the Colonies:—
A deputation from the most influential Singapore Moslems presented to me today a resolution passed 6th March at a meeting of over 3,000 Moslems to be placed before His Majesty the King. The translation is:—"We, the Moslems of Singapore, have from first to last been constant in our allegiance and in our loyalty to the throne."

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

The Eitel Friedrich at New York.

March 11, 8.30 p.m.

A message from New York states that the auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich has arrived at Newport News with over three hundred of the passengers and the crews of eight vessels which she sank.

The victims of the Prinz Eitel include an American vessel. It is reported that the cruiser will probably be interned.

TO-DAY'S WAR TELEGRAMS.

British Progress in France.

March 11, 5.5 p.m.

The British attack yesterday resulted in the capture of 2,500 metres of trenches before Neuve Chapelle and the village itself. Then the British progressed in the direction of Aubers as far as Pietermil and in a south-easterly direction to the border of Bliediez, making an advance of about two kilometres beyond Neuve Chapelle. The German artillery only fired a few shots.

Joint British and Indian Successes.

March 11, 6 p.m.

The War Office announces that the Fourth and the Indian Corps advanced yesterday along a front of four thousand yards for a distance of roughly three-quarters of a mile. All the intervening hostile positions and trenches were captured.

The Corps on their right and left were also engaged. Over seven hundred prisoners were taken.

British aircraft were active and destroyed the Railway junctions of Courtrai and Menin.

The Eitel Friedrich's Victims.

March 11, 9.30 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent in New York states that the Prinz Eitel sank three British vessels (the Inverca, the Mary Ada Short and the Willerby) and three French vessels (including the s.s. Florida, which had eighty-six passengers). She also sank the American ship Frye and a Russian vessel.

It is announced that the cruiser needs three weeks for repairs.

The Captain of the s.s. Frye says he was carrying wheat to Queenstown and that the Germans had no right to sink his vessel.

It is generally conceded that this unfriendly act will require explanation by Germany.

British Ship Escapes Torpedo.

March 12, 1 a.m.

A German submarine fired at and attempted to torpedo the sailing ship Helen off the Mersey. The torpedo missed by twenty yards.

French Progress.

March 12, 1.45 a.m.

Last evening's communique says:—
A dense fog has greatly impeded operations. The British successfully bombarded Westend, in Belgium.

We successfully repulsed two attacks near Zindwoorde, in the sector of Ypres. The British in the region of Neuve Chapelle repulsed two counter-attacks, inflicting great loss on the enemy.

We made marked progress on Wednesday evening in the wood west of Pottel against a desperate German resistance. We also repulsed a counter-attack at Raschackerkopf, in the Voeges.

All Enemy Attacks Repulsed.

March 12, 1.40 a.m.

A Petrograd communique states that between the Niemen and the Vistula six heavily armed battles were fought on March 10 in the region of Smolensk, in the valleys of the Omsk and Olgas rivers and in the direction of Prasnysk.

All the enemy attacks in the Carpathians were repulsed.

Our counter-attack near Gorlice annihilated Austrian units which attempted to entrench themselves on our front after the failure of a night attack.

The Eitel Friedrich's Repairs.

March 12, 5 a.m.

A despatch from Washington states that the Neutrality Board has recommended that the Prinz Eitel Friedrich be permitted to make such repairs as are necessary in order to make her seaworthy, such repairs to be effected under the supervision of the American naval authorities.

Germans Talk of Reprisals.

March 12, 6 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam telegraphs that it has been announced by the Budget Committee of the Reichstag that enquiries had been made of the British Government regarding the press reports that crews of German submarines would be treated differently from other prisoners of war. It was declared that the sharpest reprisals would be taken if the reports were confirmed.

TELEGRAMS.

IN THE COMMONS.

DOMINION VOLUNTEERS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

London, Received March 12.

Asked in the House of Commons whether arrangements would be made to utilise the services of numbers of young men in the Overseas Dominions who were anxious to serve, Mr. Harcourt said that all the Self-Governing Dominions had put large forces in the field and were maintaining and even increasing the strength of these. The Imperial Government therefore considered the arrangements for dealing with the available recruits were being left in the hands of the Dominion Governments immediately concerned.

KING GEORGE'S MESSAGE.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN FRIENDSHIP.

London, Received March 12.

The King, replying to a message from the Russia Society, which has been established to promote Anglo-Russian friendship, conveys his hearty sympathy with every effort to promote and maintain a complete and lasting understanding between the peoples of the British and Russian Empires, and he shares in the anticipation which the Society's message contains of a final and glorious victory for the Allies.

HON. MR. MCADOO.

SUFFERING FROM APPENDICITIS.

London, Received March 12.

A message from Washington reports that Mr. McAdoo, Secretary of the U. S. Treasury, is in hospital suffering from appendicitis.

CHINA COAST GAZETTE.

Captain W. B. Wilks, of the Ilchi, is on leave.

Captain C. Taylor, of the Poochi has gone master, Binchi.

Mr. N. Donald, second officer, Kwanglee, has gone second officer, Tai-hun.

Mr. J. C. Edmund has been appointed third engineer, Kwanglee.

Mr. L. H. Gould, second officer, Tai-hun, has been appointed wharfinger, Kioleyuen wharf.

Mr. W. Sanderson has been appointed third engineer, Wingsang.

Mr. H. C. Cooke, third engineer, Wingsang, has gone superannumerary, Kwanglee.

Mr. N. B. Bennett, chief officer, Wosang, has gone chief officer, Luenho.

Mr. T. S. Vernon, acting chief officer, Luenho, has gone second officer, same ship.

Mr. D. McLone, second officer, Luenho, is awaiting orders.

Mr. H. McLean, awaiting orders has gone chief officer, Wosang.

Mr. T. Murray, from leave, has gone chief officer, Hain Peking.

Mr. T. Simpson, chief engineer, Hain Peking, is on reserve.

Mr. J. Baxter, second engineer, Kanohow, has gone acting chief officer, Foochow.

Mr. A. O. Love, supernumerary Hain Peking, has gone second engineer, Kanohow.

Mr. A. Baohanan, chief engineer, Foochow, is on leave.

Mr. G. P. Macdonald, second officer, Ngankin, has gone second officer, Hanyang.

Mr. D. A. King has been appointed second officer, Ngankin.

Mr. A. M. H. Larsen, from reserve, has gone second officer, Kalgan.

Mr. E. Campbell, second officer, Kalgan, is on reserve—Ship, Ping and Engineering.

TELEGRAMS.

PORT OF TSINGTAU.

BRITISH VESSELS MAY ENTER.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

London, Received March 12.

In the House of Commons, Sir Edward Grey said Tsingtao was still in the hands of the Japanese military authorities. As the result of communications with the Japanese Government, access to the port had been allowed to a certain number of British vessels, China and Japan.

In reply to another question, Sir Edward said we are not in a position to make a statement with regard to the negotiations now proceeding between Japan and China.

A CANDID SWISS FRIEND.

If We Only Learn The Lessons.

We publish the following extract from a letter from a Swiss banker just received by an English friend:—

I am afraid there will be some fierce battles coming as soon as the weather and the roads are better; everybody seems confident of winning, yet nobody can make any headway from here; it looks very much like a draw at present, but I hope that a future will have some surprises in store and definitely turn the scale in favour of the Allies.

Here we have calmed down and are getting used to the rumbling of the guns. Our neighbours stopped inundating us with their ideas of the war, after they found out that this way of trying to make them look innocent of everything was not convincing. But we hear still more than enough through all the various Wolff telegrams and other German coloured news which are spread through their agents, who seem to be in every country. In this way their organisation is, no doubt, superior to that of the Allies. This, however, does not win battles, but creates a certain amount of sentiment, and while this may not mean overmuch in small countries, it may be different overseas, as, for instance, in America, especially when aided, as it is there, by the manipulations of trusts and cliques, who have their own fish to fry!

I cannot help thinking that America might show a little more consideration for England at the present time, to show that England's long-standing policy with America, which has been practised over and over again, was appreciated when the time to show it had come.

Unless great efforts are made during or after the war by England, it will be difficult to keep the Germans down in any field for a long time, for, however disliked they may be everywhere, there is no denying the fact that they have proved their organisation, efficiency and energy. I do not say the English could not be the same, but they have, on the whole, become the capitalists more than the workers of late, and, in a way, this war has just come in time to show them what is wanted to keep such an Empire as the English together; and that the German can really do more than drink beer and eat sausages, as he was valued at by the masses. I do not mean to be offensive, but I feel strongly that England, generally speaking, even now will have to wake up and be doing, some as I felt Lord Roberts to be right, and because, if he had been followed in time, things would have been so much different for England from the beginning of the war, if it had even begun. If it comes to this no sacrifice will have been in vain.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The British have successfully bombarded Westend, in Belgium.

British aircraft have destroyed the railway junctions at Courtrai and Menin.

Mr. McAdoo, Secretary of the U. S. Treasury, is in hospital suffering from appendicitis.

Two Divisions of the Belgian Army have made appreciable progress south-east of Nieuport.

A German submarine fired at a coaster named the Helen off the Mersey; the torpedo missed by twenty yards.

Britain has asked General Carranza for an explanation of the seizure of the British steamer, recently reported.

Sir Edward Grey has announced that Tsingtao is still in the hands of the Japanese military authorities.

In a counter-attack near Gorlice, the Russians annihilated the Austrian units which attempted to entrench themselves on the Russian front.

Germany declares that if the crews of German submarines are treated differently from other prisoners, the sharpest reprisals will be taken.

The British captured 2,500 metres of trenches before Neuve Chapelle, and also the village itself, and progressed two kilometres therefrom.

The Prinz Eitel Friedrich has arrived at Newport News with over 300 passengers and the crews of eight vessels which she sank, including an American vessel.

NEWS.

Further Notes on the Crisis appear on page 4.

General News and some telegrams from Dutch sources appear on page 3.

Hongkong Twenty-five Years Ago, under the heading "1890," appears on page 4.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, Commemorative News on page 3 and Log Book on page 6.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijon Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
The Quaints, Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.

TOMORROW.

Bijon Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Monday, March 15.
Organ Recital, St. John's Cathedral—5.30 p.m.
Tuesday, March 16.
Sale of Porcelain and Caricatures—P. Lammer's Sales Rooms—2.30 p.m.
Wednesday, March 17.
Sale of Porcelain and Caricatures—P. Lammer's Sales Rooms—2.30 p.m.
Thursday, March 18.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co. Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders—12.30 p.m.
Wednesday, March 24.
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., Ordinary Annual Meeting—noon.
Lion Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., Ordinary Annual Meeting—12.15 p.m.
Thursday, March 25.
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., General Meeting—noon.

NOTICES

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Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

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Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

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graduate versed in litera-
ture, has been a teacher to
European officials and merchants
in this Colony for over ten years.
He has a good method of train-
ing Europeans to pass in the
Chinese examination, and is
possessed of a first rate certificate
as a Chinese teacher. He has
also a good knowledge of Man-
darin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the
Chinese language are requested
to write o/o "Hongkong Tele-
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Graham Street, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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Hongkong, 3rd October, 1913.

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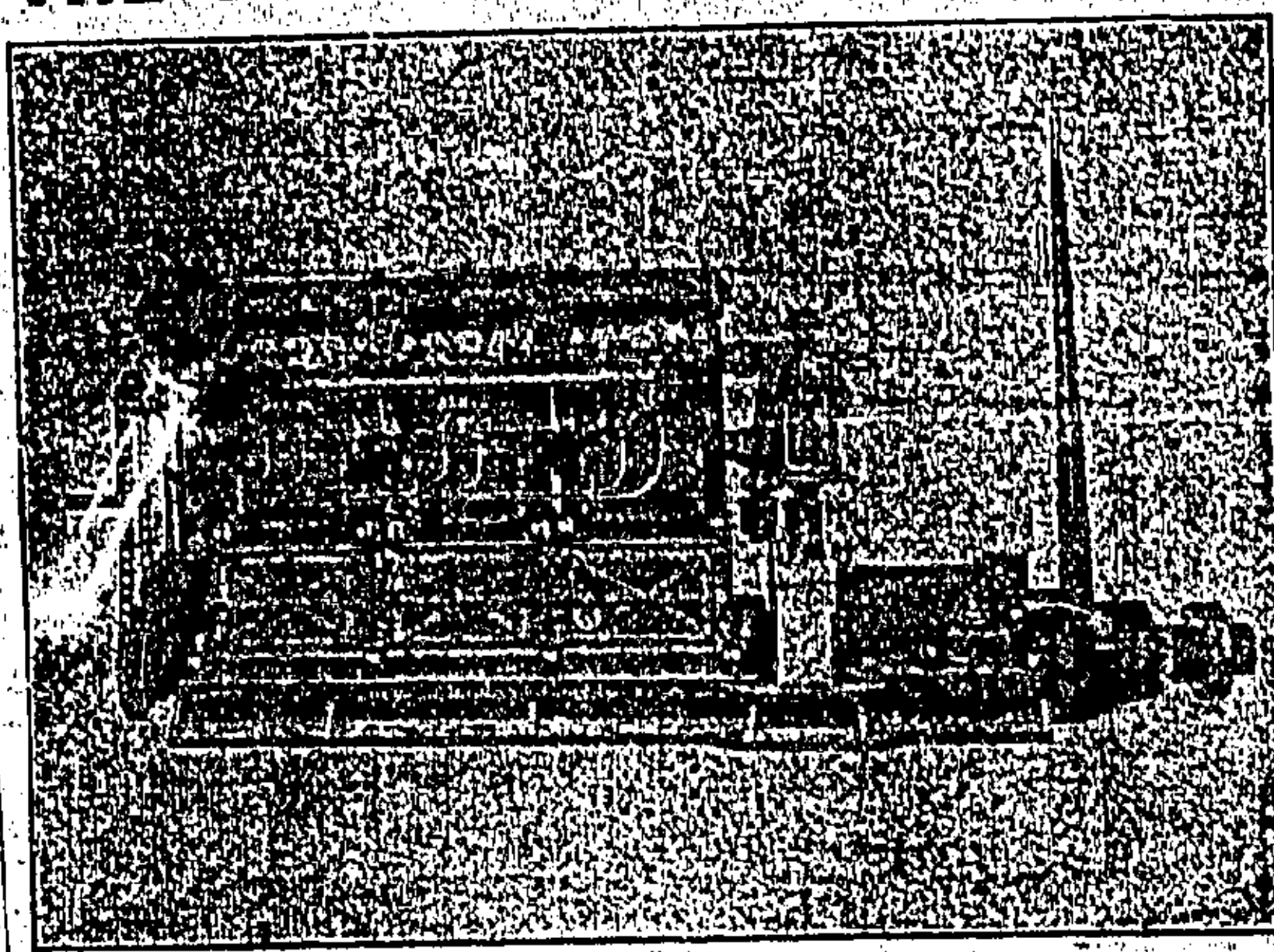
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South China Morning Post.

The "Little Mahout."
Lord Rosebery recently likened
Prussian militarism in Germany
to "the little man, the mahout,
with the spike, who sits on the
head of the elephant and drives
that huge and passive animal
where he wills."—a very good
simile indeed—and the eminent
statesman expressed the fear that
"the German population of the
United States, which is very large,
is extremely anxious to play the
same part in the United States
that Prussia has played in Ger-
many." There have been inci-
dents innumerable to show that
Lord Rosebery is justified in his
fear. The "mahout" in the United
States has striven his utmost to
drive the elephant whither he
wills, but so far he has proved
to be a more stubborn beast than
any he has yet tackled and we
are glad to say there does not
appear the slightest ground for
apprehension that it will move at
his bidding.

Daily Press.

The Powers' Interests in China.
In all this—if the reports are
well founded—there is certainly
much to lend countenance to Sir
Frederick Pollock's opinion that
"possibly confidential negotia-
tions are going on between China
and Japan for a very close al-
liance." We agree that this is not
improbable, for in certain politi-
cal circles in Japan this has
been a cherished aspiration for
years past; but while the Chinese
people remain as hostile to Japan's
activities in China as they are to-
day, the Government at Peking
is not likely, we think, to welcome
any definite proposal of the kind.
The concession by China of the
demands outlined above will
certainly be a long step towards
a close alliance, but it does
not necessarily follow that it
will be at the same time inimical
to the commercial interests of the
other Powers in China. Sir
Edward Grey tells us that His
Majesty's Government does not
doubt that the Anglo-Japanese
Treaty of 1905, preserving equal
opportunities for the commerce
and trade of all nations in China,
will be observed. This is a
policy which none of the Foreign
Powers can afford to sacrifice,
and it is inconceivable that Japan
in the negotiations she is con-
ducting with the Chinese Gov-
ernment is seeking to undermine
a policy which she has hitherto
stoutly supported, and by which
she has largely benefited in the
past and might hope to benefit
still more in the future.

China Mail.

Britain's Superior Position in
the World's Shipping.
Recently in this column we
quoted figures from Lloyd's Re-
port with regard to Great Britain's
shipping for last year. Data is
now to hand as to the proportion
of the world's output of merchant
ships last year which was provided
from British yards. The
world's output is 1319 vessels, of
2,852,753 tons, which shows a
decrease, as compared with the
record output of 1913, of 431
vessels and of 480,129 tons, equal
to 14 per cent., while on the
figures for 1912 there is a
reduction of 49,016 tons,
equal to 1.7 per cent.; but
the totals for each of the five
years preceding 1912 were all
considerably less than the output
for the past year. The British
total, as recorded by Lloyd's, is
1,683,553 tons, including 858
vessels, 248,000 tons less than in
the previous year, which marked
a record. The rate of decrease
is 1.29 per cent., which is rather
less than that for the world; but
it must be admitted that, owing
to the war, Lloyd's have not been
able to ensure the usual absolute
accuracy of their figures for all
foreign countries, Holland, Japan,
and Norway alone increased their
output. An interesting point is
that we maintain our position
relative to other countries, as of
the world's output of merchant
ships, we have this year provided
59 per cent. of the tonnage, as
compared with 58 per cent. in the
preceding year.

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Hongkong, 18th July, 1913.

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P. O. PEUSTER, Manager.

GENERAL NEWS.

Colonial Bishop's Death.
The right Rev. Peter Sorenson Royston, D.D., formerly Bishop of Mauritius, Assistant Bishop of Liverpool, and prior of Childwall, Liverpool, has died at Worthing.

Co-operation in India.
Calcutta, February 20th.—Presiding at the Bengal Provincial Co-operative Conference here today Lord Carmichael, referring to the remarkable growth of fifty per cent. in societies, sixty per cent. in members, and ninety-five per cent. in capital which took place last year said: "It certainly looks as if the economic revolution to which I referred last year is coming on faster than many of us anticipated."

Protecting Indian Pilgrims.
Bombay, 15th February.—At the next meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council a Bill will be introduced to amend the Protection of Pilgrims Act, 1887. The object of the Bill is to improve the conditions under which pilgrims for Mecca sail from Bombay and Karachi. Under the amended sections any undue or unreasonable delay of departure of the pilgrim ships from the advertised dates is rendered punishable with a fine.

Plague in Burma.
The statement of plague seizures and deaths in Burma for the week ending 6th February shows a large increase compared with the previous week, the total being 319 seizures and 302 deaths. From District again easily heads the list with 72, 74; Tharyemyaw District 34, 34; Tharyemyaw District 21, 25; Yamethin District 20, 23; Yamethin District 20, 20; Yamethin District 17, 18; Myingyan District 18, 15; Mandalay Town 15, 15; and Bassein Town 23, 14. The other figures are fairly small.

Praise of Lord Kitchener from Italy.
The Roma Tribuna has published a most flattering sketch of Lord Kitchener, which concludes: "He is a great soldier, but not less a great gentleman and a man of culture. His generous temperament expands even in things which seem discordant with his nature. Thus he is a floriculturist, a collector of blue china, and encouraged the cultivation of cotton in Egypt. He does not court public favour, but, contrary to Wellington, does not hesitate to recognise the share his inferiors have in his victories."

A Leave Allowance for Indian Civil Servants.
Allahabad, 19th February.—In connection with the cases of those officers of the Civil Service on leave at home, who had over-stayed owing to unavoidable circumstances as a result of the war, and where there was no other remedy, the Government of India has recommended to the Secretary of State that in those cases special privilege leave on full pay should be granted for the period over-stayed, such privilege leave to be regarded as taken in advance, and to be debited to the officer's leave account. The Secretary of State has accepted this proposal, which seems to meet the special circumstances in a satisfactory way.

The Late Mr. Gokhale.
Bangalore, Feb. 2.—On Wednesday evening a large and representative meeting of the citizens of Mysore took place under the auspices and in the premises of the Young Men's Social and Literary Club, Mysore, presided over by a local advocate B. A. C. Bhattacharjee, B.A., B.L., to record the deep sense of regret and sorrow at the sudden and premature death of the late Hon. Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale. There was a crowded gathering. The following resolution was moved by Mr. N. S. Harurajwari of Bangalore: "That this meeting of the citizens of Mysore begs to record its deep sense of sorrow at the sad death of the late Hon. Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale, the most respected leader of India, and resolves to convey by wire its sincere condolence to Mrs. Gokhale at Pona and to the Secretary of the Servants of India Society." The president as well as several others who followed him having paid their respect to the memory of the departed leader each in a short speech, the meeting came to a close.

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EXCLUSIVE AGENTS

MOUTRIE'S.

FROM DUTCH SOURCES.

Telegram to Netherlands India Papers.

The Hague, February 23-27.—British aviators have again severely damaged German batteries on the Belgian coast. A large number of guns between Knock and Zeebrugge have been destroyed. At Knock 7 soldiers and one officer were killed, but no house was struck at Zeebrugge and not a single civilian was killed. Near Ghislendale the British destroyed two German aeroplanes, killing 7 officers.

Germany's latest naval policy has so far not made any great impression in England, and in Holland also little notice is being taken of Germany's threats. On February 25 22 boats sailed from Rotterdam, of which six were English. A good sign is that the Rotterdam Lloyd liner Insulide has now resumed her sailings. Shipping traffic with Sweden however is temporarily interrupted. The Norwegian steamer Regur has struck a mine near the Downs; the crew were rescued.

The Telgraaf concludes from the fact that the German press is attempting to disclaim responsibility for the sinking of the oil-ship Belridge, that neutral ships have little to fear from German action in the North Sea. The cargo of the Belridge was consigned to the Dutch Government for account of a Dutch importer. The oil was intended solely for home consumption in Holland.

The same journal reports that one of the Allies' airmen threw a bomb on a train proceeding from Reyst to Zeebrugge; 33 German soldiers were killed and 52 wounded.

In a second note addressed to Germany, the Government of the United States has declined to consider Germany's proposal that American ships should be converted by men-of-war in British waters. The American Government have sanctioned the export of a million bushels of wheat daily until July. This removes any fear of a shortage of wheat in England, since by July England will be able to obtain fresh supplies from India. In Italy the wheat shortage is becoming serious, and in Germany there is great lack of potatoes, which are now more than ever the staple food of the people.

A German merchant is being prosecuted at Rotterdam for violating Dutch neutrality. He was discovered to be acting as go-between in negotiations on behalf of the German Government with a Dutch syndicate for the sale of an automatic cannon invented by a Dutchman. This cannon is capable of firing five shots automatically and was to have been delivered to Germany next week specially for use in the trenches. Soldiers at Rotterdam had sold the ammunition required for the trials. A corporal has been arrested for complicity.

The Rhine boat Hanna has been seized at Rotterdam for attempting to smuggle 6,000 kilograms of copper and a large supply of cartridges into Germany. All the accomplices in the plot have been arrested. The last lot of German prisoners from Tsingtau have arrived in Japan, where the number of prisoners now totals 220 officers and 4,400 men. At Hongkong there are 2 German officers and 110 men imprisoned. The Russian forces south of the Vistula have been strongly reinforced. The chance of the Germans being able to reach Warsaw is now extremely remote.

ALIEN ENEMIES' "RIGHTS."

May be Sued for Debt, but Cannot Sue.

A Court of Appeal consisting of the Lord Chief Justice, the Master of the Rolls, and Lords Justices Backler, Swinfen Eady, Phillimore, and Pickford decided on Jan. 19 that an alien enemy may be sued for debt in England, but that he cannot sue.

The Lord Chief Justice, giving the judgment of the court, which he said had been agreed to by Lord Justice Kennedy, who died on Sunday, said that the main questions to be considered were—The capacity of alien enemies to sue in the King's courts. Their liability to be sued. Their capacity to appear and to be heard in the King's courts.

"For the purposes of determining civil rights," he said, "the authorities are unanimous in saying that all British subjects or subjects of a neutral State carrying on business in hostile territory are to be regarded as alien enemies."

"The court does not think that an alien enemy, unless he is specially licensed or authorised by the Crown, has any rights to sue in our courts of law, because his rights are suspended during the progress of hostilities, and until after peace is restored."

"The point is whether an alien enemy is liable to be sued in the King's courts during the war. To allow an alien enemy to be sued during a war is only to help subjects of the King or alien friends to enforce their rights against the alien enemy, and prima facie there seems no reason why our law should create any impediment to alien enemies being sued for the just debts they owe to British subjects."

"If this were not so, the effect would be to change what is intended to be a disability on the alien enemy into a relief from his liabilities to British subjects."

"It is clear that he is liable to be sued, and it follows that he can appear and take all the usual steps to bring forward his defence. To deny an alien enemy

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"PENYRHEW" Minden Row, Kowloon, 6 Roomed house with tennis court, 1 & 2 Mincen Villas, Kowloon, 3 roomed house with Tennis Court. Four roomed houses in Humphreys Avenue, Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
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ROOMS suitable for offices on the first floor of No. 3 Duddell Street.
No. 2 DES VŒUX VILLAS, 51 Peak (unfurnished).
"EILANDONAN" No. 54 Mount Kellett Road, 5 rooms, unfurnished.
No. 1 Nathan Road, Kowloon (No. 1 Fairview).
"SHORNCLEFFE" Garden Road to let (furnished, 6 rooms).
"MERION" No. 6 The Peak, unfurnished (6 rooms).
No. 1 Gough Hill, No. 100 The Peak, furnished or unfurnished from 1st April, 1915.
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TO BE LET. Unfurnished—Kingsclere Gate House, Telephone and Electric Light installed. Apply Kingsclere, G. A. SACHSE.

CRAIGIEBURN HOTEL. Peak. To be let 2 rooms in the above Hotel, April 1st. Apply Manager, G. A. SACHSE.

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TO LET.—Office 2nd Floor, No. 14 Pedder Street; also Large Godown on Water Front, East Point.—Apply Property Office, **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**

TO LET.—168, The Peak. "The Kennels." Apply to—
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TO LET.—4 New European Houses in Middle Road, Kowloon, each containing 7 rooms, 4 Bath rooms, Godown, ample servants' accommodation; also small Gardens. Good View of the Harbour. Apply—"LUCKY" c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO LET.—Houses in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road, 1 Hillside, 11 The Peak. Godowns, New Praya, Kennedy Town. Godowns, at Wanchai Road, 25, Wongsheichong Road. Apply to—
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the right to defend himself would be to deny him common justice, and would be contrary to the basic principles of our law.

"In the same way an alien enemy is entitled to appeal, for if a judge has decided wrongly against him in favour of a British plaintiff, the alien enemy is entitled to have that error rectified."

"An alien enemy who brought an action before the war cannot appeal during the war, and if he entered an appeal before the war the hearing of that appeal will have to be suspended until after the war."

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Confuey 97 Connaught Road, Perth.

Kwang Hing Lung, Nogalesaz, Levera (2), Liverpool. Manwild New York. Sarifa 12 Bridges St. Second Floor, Macao.

Silva Francisco Hongkong Hotel, Macao.

J.M. BECK, Superintendent. Hongkong, March 4th, 1915.

Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd. Kwongchonghang, Shanghai. Yeohing, Moji. Fu uimaru, Kobe. Neetachun, Shanghai. Cheongwo Woshul, Yokohama.

B. BLACK, Superintendent. Hongkong, March 5th, 1915.

NOTICES.

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Hongkong, March 1915.

Dear Sir,
We are offering to build 16 ft. Motor Boats fitted with "Perfection" Engine and Reversing Gear, for only \$360. These boats are luxuriously upholstered and are ideal for picnics and bathing parties.

Seating accommodation is for 7 or 8 persons and the upholstered seats can be arranged to suit purchasers. Only the very best materials are used and the boats are built under European supervision.

Call, write or phone to-day for further particulars.

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THE GERMAN ARMY IN WAR, Attoridge	50	THE HOUSE-FLY, Gordon Hewitt	12.50
FROM THE TRENCHES, LOUVAIN TO THE AISNE, Young	1.60	THE BRITISH JOURNAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ALMANAC, for 1915	30
NAVAL OCCASIONS, "Baytime"	80	THE SECRETS OF THE GERMAN WAR OFFICE, Earl Graves	1.60
THE BATTLE OF THE RIVERS, E. Dano	80	HOW GERMAN MAKES WAR, Bernhard	1.60
OUR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS, 600 Illustrations	4.80	WHAT IS WRONG WITH GERMAN, Dawson	1.60
ALL FOR A SCRAP OF PAPER, Joseph Hooking	1.60	THE KAISER UNDER THE SEARCHLIGHT, Cutting	80
WITH THE SCOTTISH REGIMENTS AT THE FRONT, Vivian	80	100 DAYS OF NAVAL WAR, Hurd	20
TREITSCHKE AND THE GREAT WAR, Joseph McCabe	1.60	THE FIRST CAMPAIGN IN POLAND, Standen	80
OFFICIAL NAVAL DESPATCHES OUTLINES OF ANCIENT HISTORY, H. Mattingly	8.50	GERMANY'S SWELLED HEAD, Emil Reich	30
		THE SLAV NATIONS, Tuck	20
		QUICK TRAINING FOR WAR, Baden Powell	20

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Hants, England.

Mrs. ——— will be much obliged by Messrs. Watson sending to her by post 10 BOTTLES of their "COLD CURE." She will be glad to have them as soon as possible, as she is to-day sending her last bottle to her son Captain ——— (of the Buffs) who is, at the Front and finds the tablets excellent for stopping colds.

January 31st, 1915.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—

Daily issue—\$36 per annum.
Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.
The rates per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.
Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shameen, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1915.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Since we published a leading article on the above subject, over a fortnight ago, we have seen nothing in Home wires or local news to shake the conviction which we then expressed: that the Chinese eye, to a very great extent, disquieting themselves in vain, and that Japan is less likely to follow an ill-adviced policy than the scare-mongers would have us all to believe. The question has twice been raised in the House of Commons, and each time the Secretary for Foreign Affairs has given the same reply, or nearly. Yesterday evening we published two London wires on the subject: one containing Sir Edward Grey's guarded reply to questions, and the other reporting some words of Sir Frederick Pollock's which should certainly bring hope and courage to the more faint-hearted of our friends.

As before, Sir Edward Grey spoke of his knowledge on the subject as being of a confidential, and therefore an incommunicable, nature; and, beyond that, all that he had to say concerned Britain's own commercial interests in this part of the world. Sir Frederick Pollock went a few degrees further, virtually intimating that every Britisher out here is very well assured of: that Germany has been making a determined attempt to sow enmity between China and Japan. Germany's singular method of reporting war news, and the strong force of imagination which her sons have evinced in describing battles, defeats, or revolts which never had even the shadow of an existence, scarcely encourage us to feel that she would resist the temptation to make mischief between China and Britain, or any of Britain's allies. Liars never had a fairer field for their energies for, where the bulk of the Chinese are concerned, credulity knows no bounds. Those of our readers who remember the first Revolution and the almost ludicrous attempts at a second, must also remember that, on both occasions, the vernacular papers bubbled over with the most impossible and outrageous stories; and that by far the majority of Chinese readers believed these! Through her consulates in China, Germany has, ever since the war began, gone steadily to work to gull the Chinese, and many of her missionaries have not been far behind the officials in this reputable occupation. The result is that the next thought uppermost in the Chinese mind, after the firm conviction that Britain is already, to all intents, beaten, is that Japan has made up her mind to annex China.

Of course such paltry inventions are not believed by the wiser heads in the Peking Government, and we are quite prepared to accept Sir F. Pollock's suggestion that there is rather a likelihood of a secret alliance—than of hostilities—between China and Japan; though of such possibilities it is yet early days to talk. Seeing, however, how extremely improbable it is that Yuan Shih-kai, for instance, attaches importance to the fables floated in his country by the Germans, we should think that the least he can do, and that right speedily, is to take in hand some of the native papers that are lending themselves to alarmism. As we hinted before, the Japanese are far too shrewd to commit themselves to any final policy without taking counsel of Russia and Britain. They know, as Britishers do, and as Chinese apparently do not, that the time for dividing spoil or for embarking upon new political ventures is when war is over, not while it is in progress.

Plagiarism and "Thinking Alike."

In this column yesterday, we mentioned a quarrel which took place over the authorship of the words of a popular song. Two men laid claim thereto and each man adhered to his own story. We are free to confess that we never heard of a case in which two men, strangers to each other, described an incident in exactly the same wording, and it is extremely difficult to believe that the words of "The R. S. S." could have come to two individual brains. Coincidences on a small scale, however—cases wherein the plot of a story, several consecutive bars of music, certain treatment in the painting of a particular subject, or even the wording of a poem have been repeated unknowingly—are by no means uncommon. It is for psychologists to explain the why; we merely state what many of our readers must know to be a fact—and one which cannot, in every instance, be explained away by the doctrine of "unconscious imitation." The most recent example of this kind of thing may be seen in Maurice Hewlett's "Sing Songs of the War," which contains a poem beginning "Silent Soldier," and largely corresponding, both in spirit and in metre to Kipling's well-known ballad. When the similarity was pointed out to the author, he was agghast; for it happened that he had never read these particular verses of Kipling's.

Wanted—A Motor Ambulance.

The New Territory tiger incident, which ended so tragically for the poor lad who was buried yesterday, has reminded one of our readers that there is grave need in the Colony for motor ambulances. We are not going to take the responsibility of asserting that this young constable's life could have been saved had it been possible to bring him more speedily within range of proper medical attendance; though even that is thinkable. But it is quite clear that many accidents happen, e.g. in the New Territory or in the Taikeo and Shaukiwan districts, which are not immediately treated by a doctor, on account of the impossibility of rapid transit for the patient. One knows, of course, that it is often possible for the mountain to go to Mahomet: for a surgeon to travel swiftly by motor-car to the scene of the accident; but however careful and skilful improvised dressing may be, it is not quite the same thing as the treatment which the sufferer would receive in a hospital, where every useful accessory, from a bath to a bed or an operating-table, is to hand. Most of our readers will agree that a well-equipped motor ambulance is a very real need; they may also feel that, until the Colony is able to enjoy this luxury, greater pains might be taken by those responsible to see that the ambulances in use at present are all that they ought to be, in point of strength and handiness—which, according to some reports, they do not appear to be.

Novels at the Cinematograph.

One of the local cinematograph theatres has been screening a film play founded on a novel by the popular Italian author, Gabriele D'Annunzio. The producers did not, perhaps, choose the healthiest of his stories, but one has to be thankful for small mercies in this world. It is an old grumble of ours that the firms which spend such fabulous sums on cinematograph plays seem to consider feasibility the last point worth attaching importance to. Not one in fifty of these alleged plays would convince a baby or a coolie that the plot was possible. Why on earth the manufacturers cannot produce more dramatized novels, or more photographic representations of recognized plays, we cannot understand. When Victor Hugo's "Les Misérables" was shown in Hongkong, people went by the hundred, and sat for hours, to watch it; and the same thing happened when "The Three Musketeers," "The Last Days of Pompeii," etc. were screened. People will flock to see the morbidly sensational, one knows; but it is within the power of the film-makers to go a long way towards curing them of this folly (we had almost said vice) without having to suffer by a falling off in the takings.

DAY BY DAY.

CO-OPERATION IS A SYSTEM BY WHICH A LARGE NUMBER OF PEOPLE WORK TOGETHER IN ORDER THAT AN EQUALLY LARGE NUMBER OF OFFICIALS MAY INTERCEPT THE PROFITS.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 65; clear.

At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 56; clear.

Count the Columns.
Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 34 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 38 published.

The Mails.
Siberian Mail—Closes per s.s. Shaohsing to-day at 2.30 p.m. Up to the Minute—Share Market News.

Closing prices:—
Unions.—\$357½, sales.
Unions.—\$340, sales.
Yankee.—\$235.
China Fires.—\$143.
Steamboats.—\$21.
China Sugar.—\$100, sellers.
Rauba.—\$4½, buyers.
Central Estates.—\$95.
Hongkong Electric.—\$41.
Trams.—\$5½, buyers.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1:10.116d.

Lan-kat Output.
Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Lan-kat output for yesterday was 253 tons.

Summer Uniforms.
Tenders are being used for the making up and supply of summer uniforms for the European and native Revenue Officers.

Authorized Architects.
The Government Gazette contains the list of architects authorized to practise in Hongkong. There are 46 names on the list.

Food Prices.
The prices of food in Hongkong have again been revised. The corrected list appears on page 8. Several increases will be noticed.

Christian Union.
The Rev. T. W. Pearce will speak at the meeting of the Hongkong Christian Union, at Ying Wah College, on Monday next, the 15th inst., at 5.30 p.m.

New Motor Boat.
Capt. D. A. Lukbanoff's new motor boat, Volunteer, designed by himself, is to be launched at Ah King's slipway on Tuesday next, at 11 a.m.

Allice Memorial Hospital.
The Hon. Treasurer of the Allice Memorial and Allied Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—Mrs. E. Murray Bain, \$20; Hon. A. M. Thomson, \$10; Vieira & Co., \$10.

Chinese Passenger Ships.
Under the Chinese Passenger Act, His Excellency the Governor has declared that the duration of the voyage of a Chinese passenger ship from Amoy or from Swatow to any port in French Indo-China shall be deemed to be eight days.

Acting Director of Observatory.
His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Charles William Jeffries to act as Director of the Royal Observatory, during the absence on leave of Mr. Thomas Folkes Claxton or until further notice, with effect from the 25th February, 1915.

February Weather.
Observations made at the Royal Observatory during February show that the mean average temperature was 83.6. The highest point reached was 79, on the 10th, and the lowest 52.7, on the 12th. There were 82.6 hours of sunshine and 0.505-inch of rain, while the average humidity was 81.

Gun Practice.
It is notified that information has been received from the Military Authorities that gun practice will be carried out as under:—On Monday, the 15th March: From Mount Davis, in a southerly direction, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. All junks, ships and other vessels are to keep clear of the ranges.

Cargo Regulation.
An Order made by the Governor-in-Council under section 10 of the Certificates of Origin Ordinance states:—The following classes of goods, wares and merchandise shall be exempt from the operation of the Certificates of Origin Ordinance, 1915, until further order:—Foodstuffs, timber of all kinds (including pilings), strawboard, wood pulp, iron ore, granite, ice, tar, carbide of calcium.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THE PRINZ EITEL'S HAUL.

The Difficulties of Russia's Task.

The converted cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich (well known in Hongkong) has been busy in the role of pirate, having sunk a batch of eight merchant ships of various nationalities, including an American vessel. As a result of her operations, however, she has been compelled to disclose her whereabouts, and we imagine her roving career is now ended. There can be no complaint against the sinking of the British, French and Russian steamers, especially since the passengers and crews were first taken off, but it would be surprising if the United States were to say nothing regarding the destruction of the s.s. Frye, for which there can be no excuse whatever. It has to be admitted, however, that it is rather strange that, following this unfriendly act, the American authorities should be granting the Prinz Eitel Friedrich facilities to effect such repairs as will make her once again fit for sea. That seems very like asking for more trouble.

Shot Her Bolt.

But whether the marauder is interned or not does not seem to matter a great deal. The main fact is that we now know where the vessel is, and if she dares to put her nose outside port she may safely reckon on meeting with a warm reception from enemy warships who may be trusted to be not far outside the limits of territorial waters. The whole affair shows the difficulty which German warcraft have to contend with in tracking down shipping. They have no ports of their own into which they can put. Consequently they can never seize a ship—they must sink her. And when, as in this case, they add three hundred souls to their own crew, the question of feeding alone, apart from any other consideration, makes it necessary to put in somewhere. Though we may regret the loss of the vessels, we have at least the comforting assurance that the Prinz Eitel has shot her bolt.

Russia's Great Task.

Hard fighting is still going on in the eastern theatre of war, where the Russians have taken on a new lease of energy. There are not wanting, of course, those who are always ready to find fault with the slowness of the Russian advance. But these individuals fail to take into account the conditions under which the battles are proceeding. In the first place, it has to be remembered that the Russian Army is fighting over a front that is practically a thousand miles in extent. But the most serious factor of all is that there is a great lack of strategic railways and serviceable roads in this theatre of operations. And if what one reads is correct, it is owing to this fact that the Russians are at present unable to maintain more than two million men at the several fronts. These forces, of course, would be rather inadequate for any real offensive.

Building Railways.

But far behind the fighting lines, so it is said, the Russians have massed between three and four million men, well-equipped for war, who cannot for the moment be thrown into the scale, as the lack of means of communication would prevent their being fed. These reserves, however, are being used for the purpose of building railways and making roads. The task is a colossal one, but the numbers engaged on the work are huge, and it is hoped that by the Spring the transport facilities will have been sufficiently developed and perfected to enable Russia to at least double her forces in the field. In the circumstances there can be no denying that the Czar's Armies are doing magnificently, and when winter has gone, and other conditions are more favourable than at present, we may look to see them driving ahead in the most convincing fashion.

1890.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending March 13, 1890.)

The Dollar.
March 13.—"The rate of the dollar on demand is 3/04."

A New German Rifle.
March 7.—"The new rifle adopted by the German infantry has a range of 3,800 metres."

A Little Mixed.
March 7.—"How is this for mixed metaphor? 'That shows the ill wind that blows through the entire chain of evidence.' (Mr. Brandt, at the Supreme Court, this morning.)"

China and Manila Steamship Company, Ltd.

March 8.—"The annual meeting of the shareholders in the China and Manila Steamship Company, Ltd., was held at noon to-day, at the office of Messrs. Russell & Co., General Managers. Mr. W. H. Forbes presided, and Messrs. D. Gillies, J. H. Cox, G. H. Potts, C. A. Jones, Jorge and R. Shawan, (Secretary) were present. The Chairman said that the result of the year's work—a Dividend of 16 per cent. and \$10,000 to Reserve—would be considered a satisfactory one. The business of the Company continued good and he hoped they would meet with no further accidents, such as that to the *Diamante*, which caused a much greater loss through the time consumed over repairs than for the actual cost of the repairs themselves."

An Organ for the Masons.
March 10.—"We understand that R. W. Bro. C. P. Chanter, District Grand Master of Hongkong and South China, and W. Bro. D. Gillies, D. G., Junior Warden, have promised to present a splendid organ to the Masonic Hall."

The Candid Journalism of Twenty-five Years Ago.
March 10.—"So far as we are aware, there is no truth in the rumour that Brandt has instituted proceedings against us for stating that he deliberately perjured himself in the recent libel case. Damages can't be recovered in a libel suit when the statement is true even if it is libellous. And what we said was painfully true."

The St. Patrick's Dance.
March 12.—"The annual St. Patrick's dance, we are courteously informed by the president of the committee, will be held in the City Hall on Monday next, commencing at 9 p.m. (Perhaps some of our older readers can inform us as to the when and the wherefore of the discontinuance of this annual dance.)"

A Phenomenal Hailstorm.
March 12.—"We are informed by a gentleman from the Peak district that, about a quarter to nine this morning, a storm of hail suddenly broke over the Tramway station, lasting about three minutes. The stones were phenomenally large, averaging about an inch across, by three-eighths thick. It was a sight, our informant assured us, that he would not have believed if he had not witnessed it."

To Entertain the Duke of Connaught.
March 12.—"At the meeting of the Legislative Council this afternoon, His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government (Mr. F. Fleming) said:—'I think it only right to state that I have received information from some members of the Reception Committee appointed to receive the Duke and Duchess of Connaught that the amount the Council was asked to vote—\$12,000—will not be quite sufficient to cover the expenses. I am in hopes that these will not exceed the vote by much.' Although I regret, for some reasons, that the amount will not be limited to the sum voted, at the same time I can assure you that, for the sake of a few hundred dollars, the Council—indeed I may say this Colony—would not wish that any want of loyalty should be shown to one of Her Majesty's sons. I know it is the desire of the Colony to give a fit reception to

THE TIGER'S VICTIM.

Funeral of P. C. Goucher.

There would certainly have been a crowd of extraordinary proportions at the Protestant Cemetery, last evening, at the burial of the late Police Constable Goucher, the second victim of the tiger, but for the very heavy rain which fell during the afternoon and evening. As it was, a good number of Hongkong people were present, to pay their respects to the memory of the unfortunate officer. The coffin, which was covered with the Union Jack, was borne to the cemetery on a gun carriage. A strong body of police attended, the bearers being supplied from deceased's comrades. The Rev. Mr. Griffiths officiated at the burial service. Among those present were the Captain Superintendent of Police (Mr. C. Mol. Messer), the Deputy Superintendent (Mr. P. P. J. Wocheuse), the Assistant Superintendent (Mr. T. H. King), Capt. R. O. Hutchinson (representing H. E. the Governor), Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe (Postmaster General) and Chief Inspector D. Goulay. The weather, which was very numerous, represented all departments of the Government service.

their Royal Highnesses, and I am sure, should it be necessary to ask for an additional vote, it will be granted."

1890.

SHARE REPORT.

The quotations which follow are from the *Hongkong Telegraph* for March 13, 1890.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—180 per cent. premium; buyers.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$100 per share, sellers.

China Traders Insurance Company—\$72 per share, buyers.
North China Insurance—Tls. 350 per share, buyers.

Canton Insurance Company, Ltd.—\$130 per share.
Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 86 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$385 per share, ex div. sellers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$84 per share, ex div. sellers.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—56 per cent. premium, sellers.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company—\$32 per share, sellers.

China and Manila Steamship Company—\$108 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$200 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$501.
Indo-China S.N. Company—15 per cent. div. buyers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$63 per share, buyers.
China Sugar Refining Company, Ltd.—\$211 per share, ex div. sellers.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$70 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$105 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.—\$100 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$93 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co. Ltd.—\$14 per share, sellers.
A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd.—\$21 per share, sellers.

Hongkong High Level Tramway Co., Ltd.—200 per cent. prem. sellers.

Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$24 per share.
Green Island Cement Co. (old issue)—\$43 per share, buyers.

Green Island Cement Co. (new issue)—\$5 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$05 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.—\$5 per share, nominal.
West Point Building Co., Ltd.—\$45 per share, buyers.

THREE MONTHS.

American Sent to Gaol.

At the Police Court, this morning, a young American, named R. R. Rose, who claimed to be in the employ of the *Manila Times*, as a reporter, which position he resigned previous to a sojourn in Hongkong, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment by Mr. J. R. Wood, for converting to his own use a money order which belonged to Mr. Newman, made out for \$25 (gold).

According to the story told, he was staying at the Grand Hotel, when a letter addressed to Mr. Newman, at the Astor House Hotel, was delivered to the former by mistake. Rose presented the money order for payment, but payment was not made immediately, as the order invoice had not arrived from Manila. Later, the order was cashed. A month later, the Post Office received information from Manila that Mr. Newman had not received the money, and a request was made for the money to be refunded. It was apparent that Mr. Newman had left for Manila before the letter containing the order arrived. Enquiries by the police elicited the information that the defendant had gone to Canton, and, on the 11th inst., information was received that he had returned to the Colony.

Detective Sergeant Clark arrested him at the Seamen's Institute.

Defendant said he held a position under the United States Government for three years. Later he went to Manila and commenced work as a reporter on the *Manila Times*, but he resigned the position. The first three weeks he had been in Hongkong he had been "on a spree," and he did not know what he had done during that period. In August he went to Canton and from then, until he returned to the Colony, he was engaged with the Seamen's Commercial Agency. His Worship said he regarded the offence as a most serious one, and sent the defendant to gaol for three months.

ORGAN RECITAL.

At St. John's Cathedral, an organ recital is to be given by Mr. Darius Fuller, F.R.C.O., L.R.A.M., on Monday at 6.30 p.m. The programme is:—

1. Piece heroique... Cesar Frank.
2. Andante Cantabile... Widor.
3. Aria... Max Reger.
4. Vorspiel (Paisifol)... Wagner.
5. Meditation... F. Borowski.
6. Andante (Trio in D minor)... Mendelssohn.

Violin, Mrs. Aubrey.
Cello, Mrs. Susmann.
7. Imperial March... E. Elgar.
Spohr's "The Last Judgment" will be given in the Cathedral on Good Friday (April 2nd) at 9.15 p.m., with a chorus of 100 voices, in aid of the Prince of Wales' Fund. Rehearsals for the performance are in "full swing," though some little hindrance is experienced through a sufficient number of copies of the work not being available. We understand that Mr. Denman Fuller would be very grateful for the loan of any copies that music-lovers would care to put at his disposal, on loan, until after Good Friday.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders is used to-day by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman, V. D.

Parades.—Parades for Monday, 15th instant, 5.15 p.m., N. U. O. No. 2 Section Artillery Battery, Right Section M. G. Co., Centre Section M. G. Co. and Civil Service Company, drill at Headquarters under Sergeant Ballock. Remainder, nil.

Detail.—For duty at Volunteer Headquarters and Mount Austin Barracks, 20th to 27th instant:—No. 2 Section Artillery Battery, Right Section M. G. Co., Centre Section M. G. Co., Civil Service Company, No. 1 Section Artillery Battery, Left Section M. G. Co.

Officers on duty.—At Volunteer Headquarters, Capt. Wood and Lieut. Kennett. At Mount Austin Barracks, Lieut. Danby. Orderly Officer, Lieut. Kennett. Orderly Sergeant, Corpl. Bolton.

ENGINEERS' INSTITUTION.

Annual Meeting Held Last Night.

The Hongkong Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders held their annual general meeting last night. The chair was taken by Mr. H. T. Richardson, who was supported by Messrs. McCubbin, Elliott, Chapman, Budge, Professor Smith and many other members. The following report was read:—

The total number of members in December was as follows:—Honorary 9, Ordinary 145, Associate 29, Visiting "A" 58, "B" 33, Total 274. This includes 34 members on the Absent List, and others exempt from paying subscriptions through being disengaged. During the year 16 members resigned, 61 new members were elected, and 34 have been written off.

We greatly regret to report the loss of two of our members, viz: Lieut. J. C. Watson who lost his life when the *Aboukir* was torpedoed in the North Sea, and Mr. J. M. McLean of the *Monteagle* who was a passenger on the *Empress of Ireland*, which was lost at the entrance to the St. Lawrence.

The Committee beg to thank members for their support and interest in the affairs of the Institution and trust it will be maintained, as there has been a serious falling-off in membership with a corresponding diminution of income due to writing off all enemy members. The Committee therefore confidently appeal to individual members to do what they can towards bringing the total membership up again. The profit for the year amounts to \$578.18 but income on the whole has declined by \$1,281.52 compared with 1913. On the other hand expenditure has declined \$1,156.22. The amount written off as Bad Debts is \$335.89 of which \$343.81 is due by enemy members. The Committee wish to place on record their appreciation of the good work done by our Secretary and Manager, Mr. John S. Chapman, since he took over the duties, as is shown by the large decrease in the expenditure account and in many other ways.

The adoption of the report and accounts was proposed by the chairman, seconded by Mr. B. L. Frost, and carried.

The chairman proposed the election of Professor Middleton Smith as President for the year. He was sure they could not get a better man. Mr. Smith had been a member of the institution for some years and had taken a great interest in it.

Mr. J. McCubbin seconded and the motion was carried.

Professor Smith said he sincerely thanked those present for the honour they had conferred on him. He had a difficult task before him as he was following Captain Roome. He thought it was a matter of congratulation that, when Captain Roome left the Colony, he had the privilege of wearing the "curl" which denoted that the engineers of the Royal Navy had executive rank. In the army the engineers were recognised throughout the service, and the officers were all selected men. He would also like to mention the status of marine engineers, which he did not think was all it should be. He hoped that attention would be paid to those in the merchant service.

Messrs. A. D. Macdonald and J. Fosse were elected vice-presidents on the motion of Mr. Frost, seconded by Mr. Budge. Mr. Shaw was re-elected Treasurer and Mr. J. Elliot Librarian. The Committee of Management will consist of Messrs. A. D. Macdonald, B. L. Frost, J. Lennox, A. Baker, J. Elliott, F. H. Shaw, J. McCubbin, W. T. Richardson, W. Budge, J. Martin, J. Fosse and G. J. Harman.

Messrs. Love, Bingham and Matthews were re-elected auditors. The chairman said he had a very pleasant duty to perform, which was to hand Mr. Budge the President's Cup for the billiard handicap.

Mr. Budge, in making his acknowledgment, said this was the second President's prize he had won.

RISE IN PRICES OF NECESSARIES.

Causes of the Wheat Shortage.

London, February 11.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Asquith, speaking with reference to the Government's enquiries into the rise in prices of necessities, emphasised that considering the circumstances, prices to-day were substantially below what the most sober-minded had anticipated. (Cheers.) Broadly speaking, the rise of retail food-prices compared with prices ruling before the outbreak of war was in London, 24 per cent; large towns, 23 per cent; villages 20 per cent.

Compared with February, 1914, increases were:—In wheat 72 per cent; flour 75 per cent; British meat 6 per cent; foreign meat 12 per cent; sugar 72 per cent; coal 15 per cent. All these, except coal, were lower than at the end of the Franco-Prussian war. Milk and potatoes were at moderate prices, while the Government's liberal separation allowances enabled the working classes to consume food on nearly the same scale as formerly.

Wheat shortage was due to the closing of the Dardanelles, the ravages of war, the increased consumption by the armies, difficulties of transport and the rise in freights. The determining factor, however, was the rise in prices in New York and Chicago, where there were highly nervous and speculative markets. He anticipated, however, that there would be an abatement of the fever of speculation after June.

There were good prospects for the future, with arrival of Argentine stocks, increased facilities for export of Russian crops and measures making available greater quantities of wheat from India.

Mr. Asquith dwelt on transport difficulties which were largely due to the enlistments of transport workers. The Admiralty was taking steps to place more vessels at the disposition of trade. Government measures would go a long way to remedy the congestion in the ports. Other measures were producing good results. The Government desired to do everything possible to guard the working-classes against hardship, but a great war demanded sacrifices.

Mr. Asquith deprecated suggestions that the Government was buying up and fixing maximum prices, a step which Germany had taken with disastrous results.

SILIMPOPON COAL.

BUNKERS

can be supplied at cheap rates at

SANDAKAN & SEBATTIK (British North Borneo).

At these ports steamers calling for bunker coal exclusively are exempt from all shipping dues and charges.

A. BUNE

NOTICES

G. R.

TENDERS

1915-16.

Sealed Tenders in duplicate will be received at the R.N. Hospital until 10 a.m. on the 22nd March, 1915, from persons desirous of supplying Beef, Mutton, Poultry, Pork, Bread, Cheese, Pure Cow's Milk, Aerated Waters, Ice, and other provisions, and necessaries for the year ending 31st March, 1916.

Sealed Tenders in duplicate will also be received for Coal (Akanke and Yuban).

Printed Forms of Tender and further particulars can be obtained at the R.N. Hospital.

The right to reject the lowest or any Tender is reserved. DONALD T. HOSKYN, Surgeon-General, R.N. Hospital, Hongkong, 11th March, 1915.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

REDUCTION IN PRICES

FROM 22ND FEBRUARY.

WE ARE PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE THAT WE HAVE REDUCED OUR PRICES OF:

LOCAL MEATS

AND

OWN FED POULTRY.

NEW PRICE LISTS DATED 20th FEBRUARY 1915 CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE,

HOTEL MANSIONS

(Lately occupied by KRUSE & Co.)

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FOR THE WORLD-RENOUNDED

IMPERIO DEL MUNDO CIGARS

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"CROWN PRINCE" AND OTHER CIGARETTES. SUPPLIERS TO LEADING CLUBS & HOTELS.

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to suit the taste of all SMOKERS.

Our Havana Cigars are specially stored in air-tight safes. Importers of MELACHRINO and DIMITRINO'S Cigarettes. Fresh Stock of ARDATH'S Virginia Cigarettes and Tobacco. Craven Mixture, Black Cat Mixture, and Grapnel Mixture, received by every Mail.

Mail orders promptly and carefully executed.

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15, Morrison Hill Road

HOTEL FRANCAIS,

60, CHOW TOW CHOI, HONAM, CANTON.

GOOD CLEAN ACCOMMODATION, ELECTRIC LIGHTING, WHOLESOME EUROPEAN COUSINE, WINES, SPIRITS AND BEER.

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GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, SHARE & GENERAL BROKER

PUBLIC AUCTION

A LARGE & VALUABLE COLLECTION OF ANTIQUE CHINA & CURIOS.

The Undersigned has received instructions from the well-known dealers, Messrs. Van Yuen Tsar of Shanghai, to sell by Public Auction on Tuesday, Wednesday & Thursday, the 16th, 17th & 18th March, 1915, commencing each day at 2.30 p.m., at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

An Exceptionally Fine Lot of Antique China & Curios from Sung to Tchowkong periods.

comprising:—Very Fine Kanghi 5-coloured Vases with Decoration in relief, Red Lacquer Seal Boxes, Vases and Bowls, Jade Screens, Ornaments and Snuff Bottles, Agate and Porcelain Snuff Bottles, Crystal Ornaments.

Kanghi 5-coloured and blue and white Vases, Bowls, Plates and Jars.

Kienlung Famille Rose and blue and white Vases, Bowls, Plates and Plaques.

Very Fine Ming Sang-de-Boeuf Vase.

Very Fine Kienlung Imperial Famille Rose Vase.

Very Fine Kanghi White Soft Paste Vase.

Very Fine Kienlung Imperial Yellow Famille Rose Vase.

Soochow Redwood Screens Inlaid with Famille Rose and blue and white Plaques (Kienlung, Yungching).

Towkong Famille Rose Plaques, Vases, Plates and Bowls, etc.

Old Bronze Vases, Incense Burners and Figures (Ming & Sung) also.

Soochow Redwood Cabinets, Tables and Flower-stands.

N.B.—The Undersigned will give 2 weeks' guarantee as to the genuineness of the articles offered.

On view from Wednesday, the 10th inst.

Catalogue will be issued.

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EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Itola," tons 5,257, Capt. Butler, will be despatched for Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe and Moji on the 16th March.

The S.S. "Sangola," tons 5,184, Capt. Milne, R.N.R., will be despatched for Shanghai, Vladivostok, Kobe and Moji on the 31st March.

The S.S. "Uma-ia," tons 5,317, Capt. Elton, will be despatched for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji on the 30th March.

WESTWARD.

The S.S. "Orissa," tons 5,436, Capt. Langlands, will be despatched for Spore, Penang, Rangoon and Calcutta on the 13th March.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

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HONGKONG, March 10, 1915. Agents.

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STEAMBOAT CO., Ltd. and CHINA NAVIGATION CO., Ltd.

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HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

SATURDAY, 13th MARCH.

5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

SUNDAY, 14th MARCH.

5.30 p.m. Fatshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer.....	\$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer)....	10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer.....	4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer.....	8.00

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s.s. Sui Tai, tons 1,651. | s.s. Tai Shan, tons 2,006.

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MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 8 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 8 a.m. & 2 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 14th MARCH.

The Company's new Steamship **TAISHAN** will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 8 a.m. and return from Macao at 2 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 8 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. REDUCED FARES 2nd CLASS and DECK.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sui An.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m.

Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

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s.s. Sainam, 588 tons and s.s. Nanning, 469 tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 4.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct steamers **LINTAN** and **SANUI**. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.

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Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	Suwa Maru Capt. Murai	T. 20,000 {THURS., 25th Mar. at noon.
VICTORIA, B.O., and SEATTLE via S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama	Aki Maru Capt. Noma T. 12,500 Tamba Maru Capt. Nagasuyo T. 12,500	{TUES., 23rd Mar. at noon. {TUES., 6th April at noon.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda T. 13,500 Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600	{WEDNES., 17th Mar. at 4 p.m. {FRI., 9th April at 4 p.m.
CALCUTTA via Spore, Penang & Rangoon	Tosa Maru Capt. Takano T. 12,000	{TUESDAY, 23rd Mar.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo	Rangoon Maru Capt. Nomura T. 5,000	{SATURDAY, 20th Mar.
S'HAU, Moji & Kobe	Bombay Maru Capt. Kurozumi T. 5,000	{FRIDAY, 19th Mar.
S'HAU and Kobe	Sanuki Maru Capt. Date T. 12,500	{SUNDAY, 14th Mar.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600	{MON., 15th Mar. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI and Kobe	Yasaka Maru Capt. Yamawaki T. 21,000	{MON., 21st Mar. at 10 a.m.

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PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Suwa Maru	25,000 tons	Thursday 25th March
Atsuta	16,000 "	8th April
Yasaka	25,000 "	" 22nd April
Miyasaka	16,000 "	" 6th May
Kitano	16,000 "	" 20th May
Fushima	25,000 "	" 3rd June

FOR AMERICA.

Aki Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 23rd March
Tamba	12,500 "	" 6th April
Yokohama	12,500 "	Thursday 15th April
Sado	12,500 "	Tuesday 4th May
Awa	12,500 "	" 18th May

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T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamers To Sail

SHANGHAI	Shaohsing	13th Mar. at 4 p.m.
HOIHOW & PAKHOI	Wenchow	14th Mar. at 9 a.m.
HAIPHONG	Sungkiang	15th Mar. at noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	16th Mar. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	18th Mar. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Tea	23rd Mar. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinbus," "Taming," and "Tea." Excellent saloon accommodation amidst electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Tea."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui" and "Chenai" and the S.S. "Kanchow," "Liangchow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

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Hongkong 13th Mar., 1915.

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JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	To	Will leave on or about
Tillalap	JAVA	1st half Mar.	JAPAN	1st half Mar.
Tilmanock	S'HAU	1st half Mar.	JAVA	1st half Mar.
Tikini	JAVA	1st half Mar.	S'HAU	1st half Mar.
Tilwong	JAPAN	1st half Mar.	JAVA	2nd half Mar.
Titaroom	JAVA	2nd half Mar.	S'HAU	2nd half Mar.
Tilpanas	JAVA	2nd half Mar.	JAPAN	2nd half Mar.
Tibodas	JAVA	2nd half Apr.	JAPAN	2nd half Apr.
Tjikembang	JAVA	2nd half Apr.	S'HAU	2nd half Apr.

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JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Chiyo Maru	22,000	21 knots	Thursday, 25th March.
Tenyo Maru	23,000	21 knots	Tuesday, 13th April.
Nippon Maru	11,000	18 knots	" 27th April.
Shinyo Maru	22,000	21 knots	" 11th May.

Steamers via Shanghai leave at noon.

Steamers via Manila leave at 10.30 a.m.

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First Class to New York.....\$260. " " £28.10.

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Selyo Maru 14,000 - 15 knots Tuesday, 11th May.

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VIA MANILA.

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(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

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St. Albans	—	—

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Steamships.	Captain	Leaving
Haitan	J. W. Evans	TUES., 16th Mar. at 1 p.m.
Haiyang	A. E. Hodgins	FRI., 19th Mar. at 1 p.m.
Haijing	W. C. Pasmore	TUES., 23rd Mar. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Haimun	A. H. Stewart	SUN., 14th Mar. at 10 a.m.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	WED., 17th Mar. at 1 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near

Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

The Singapore Slipway and
Engineering Co., Ltd.

The Twenty-ninth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Singapore Slipway and Engineering Co., Ltd., was held at the Registered Office of the Company, Tanjong Pagar, on February 23, Mr. S. A. Lane in the Chair. The minutes of the 28th Meeting having been read and confirmed, the Directors Report was approved and accepted, and the Accounts passed. The Working Account for the year shows a profit of \$13,387.82 which less the debit balance of \$4,495.17 from 1913 leaves \$8,892.65 to carry forward to next year. Mr. J. R. Nicholson, O. M. G., the Director to retire by rotation was re-elected and, owing to the resignation of Mr. S. A. Lane on his departure to Europe, was also elected as Chairman. Messrs. Welch and Co. were elected as Auditors for the ensuing year at the same remuneration as before.

The Laertes and The Submarine.

The British steamship Laertes has arrived at Amsterdam, having been attacked in the North Sea by a German submarine, U 2. Captain Probert states that the Laertes sailed without a flag. The Laertes left Java some weeks ago with a general Eastern cargo, which was partly unloaded at Liverpool. From Liverpool she sailed for Ymuiden and Amsterdam. On 10th inst., between 4 and 5 p.m., when steaming between the Maas Lightship and the Schouwven Bank, a submarine signalled to the Laertes from behind and ordered her to stop. Evening was approaching when the Laertes was summoned. Captain Probert, who, of course, was fully aware of the German Declaration and the risks incurred in the passage, paid no heed to the signal. He was flying no flag at the time, but, putting on full steam, he hoisted the Dutch flag, pursued by the submarine. Meanwhile the ship's fires were stoked violently, and soon the Laertes was steaming, it is stated, between 15 and 18 knots, that is to say, some knots more than her normal top speed, for those who know her would scarcely have credited her with such a turn. The chase continued, and the submarine seems to have approached as near as 500 yards to the vessel. Captain Probert outwitted his pursuer by steering an irregular course, putting his helm alternately to starboard and port. This zigzag course completely baffled the German boat, which had come to the surface and used her quickfiring, hitting the funnels and damaging the compass. The submarine then discharged a torpedo. Captain Probert saw it approaching, its track betrayed by a long line of bubbles on the surface of the sea, and dexterously altered his course. This manoeuvre enabled the Laertes to avoid the missile, which passed harmlessly by her, though rather close under the stern. Then something seems to have gone wrong with the submarine's mechanism, for her chase of the Laertes stopped when she was about 500 yards from that vessel, which proceeded, in her way was able to elude her pursuer. The Laertes, still keeping the submarine under the closest observation, was surprised to see her enveloped in steam, apparently in difficulties. This was the last view the Laertes had of her pursuer. The Laertes is a steel screw steamer of 4,541 tons gross, built in 1904 at Newcastle. She is one of the Blue Funnel Line of steamers, owned by A. Holt and Co., Ltd., of Liverpool, and engaged in the East India service. The U 2, as her numeral implies, is the oldest submarine but one in the German flotilla. She was built at Danzig, and completed in 1908. The displacement is about 300 tons, the speed on the surface, 18 knots, and the nominal radius of action 1,000 miles.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Fishes, Haddocks, Kidneys, &c.
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For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 13th Mar. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow Choysang	Sun., 14th Mar. at 4 light	
S'PORE, Pang & Calcutta Yatshing	Tues., 16th Mar. at 3 p.m.	
HOIHOW & Haiphong	Loksang	Tues., 16th Mar. at 10 a.m.
TIENSIN via Weihaiwei	Chipshing	Wed., 17th Mar. at 4 light
SHANGHAI	Hangsang	Thur., 18th Mar. at 4 light
SANDAKAN via Jesselton	Mausang	Sat., 20th Mar. at noon
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 20th Mar. at 3 p.m.
TIENSIN	Cheongshing	Sun., 21st Mar. at 4 light
S'PORE, Pang & Calcutta	Namsang	Wed., 24th Mar. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatshing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
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LONDON	Carnarvonshire	11th April.
LONDON	Monmouthshire	5th June.

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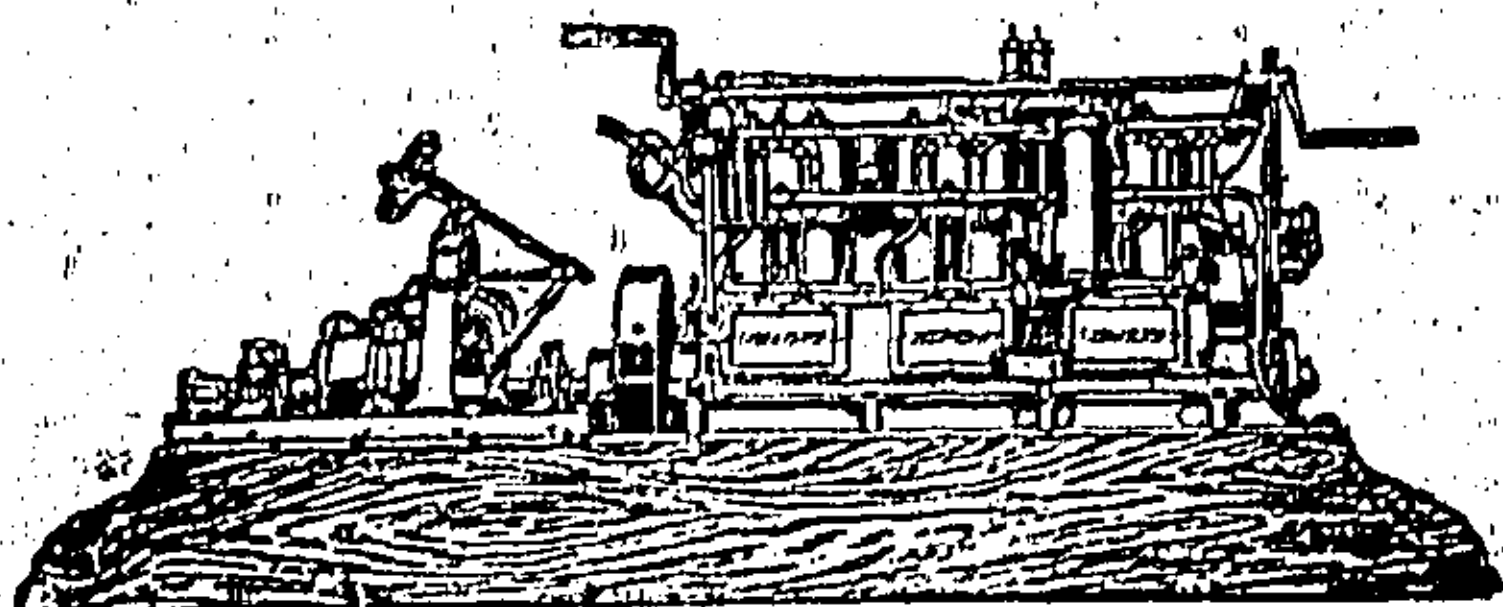
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Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
Marseilles via Ports	Atlantique	M. M.	20, Mar.
Marseilles, London & Liverpool	C. of Corinth	B. L. L.	20, Mar.
L'don, via S'pore, Pang, C'bo, &c.	Namur	P. & O.	31, Mar.
London	Carshire	J. M. Co.	11, Apr.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Siberia	P. M. Co.	17, Mar.
Via, B.C., T'ma via S'hai & Japan	Chicago M.	O. S. K.	20, Mar.
San Francisco via Shanghai etc.	Chiyo M.	T. K. K.	23, Mar.
V'toria, B.C., & S'tevia S'hai &c.	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	23, Mar.
New York via Panama Canal	St. Egbert	D. & Co.	25, Mar.
Seattle via Nagasaki etc.	Minnesota	N. Y. K.	27, Mar.
San F'co via M'la & Japan &c.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	27, Apr.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	St. Albans	G. L. Co.	12, Mar.
Australian Ports via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	16, Mar.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Shanghai	Shaohsing	B. & S.	13, Mar.
Haiphong	Keijo M.	O. S. K.	13, Mar.
Hoihow & Pakhoi	Wenchow	B. & S.	13, Mar.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	15, Mar.
B'bay via S'pore, Malacca & C'bo	Rangoon M.	O. S. K.	15, Mar.
Moji & Kobe	Barri M.	D. & Co.	16, Mar.
S'hai, Y'hama, Kobe and Moji	Itola	D. S. Co.	16, Mar.
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Yatshing	J. M. Co.	16, Mar.
Kobe and Moji	Fooshing	J. M. Co.	16, Mar.
Haiphong	Keijo M.	O. S. K.	16, Mar.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nore	P. & O.	18, Mar.
Shanghai	Hangsang	J. M. Co.	18, Mar.
Moji & Kobe	Bombay M.	N. Y. K.	19, Mar.
Shanghai, Y'hama, Kobe & Moji	Umaria	D. S. Co.	22, Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	E. Simons	M. M.	22, Mar.
S'pore, Pang R'gon & Calcutta	Tosa M.	N. Y. K.	23, Mar.
Bombay via S'pore & Colombo	Luzon M.	O. S. K.	23, Mar.
Shanghai	Tipanas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Titaroom	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Eikombang	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjimanook	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Japan	Tjilatjap	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjikini	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Java	Tjiliwong	J.C.J. L.	5, half O.

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Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1915.

ELLERMAN LINE.

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

MARSEILLES, LONDON & LIVERPOOL.

For	Steamer	Sails
MARSEILLES & LONDON	City of Corinth	24th March.
"	Kalomo	10th May.
"	City of Newcastle	30th May.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1915

General Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. S. SIBERIA will be despatched from this port on Wednesday, March 17, at 1 p.m. for San Francisco via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

The P. M. S. CHINA sailed from Yokohama on Friday, March 12, for Hongkong, via Manila. The Mail has been transferred to the Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer ATLANTIQUE, scheduled to arrive at Hongkong the 20th inst.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The T. K. K. S. TENYO MARU will next leave for San Francisco, via usual ports, on Tuesday, 15th April, at noon.

The Barber Line's BOLTON CASTLE for Hongkong via Panama Canal left New York on the 29th January and is therefore due to arrive here about the beginning of April.

The T. K. K. S. SHINYO MARU will next leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via usual ports, on Tuesday 11th May, at noon.

The T. K. K. S. CHIYO MARU will sail for San Francisco via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama and Honolulu on Tuesday, 23rd March, at noon.

The S. S. SANGOLA sailed from Calcutta on the 3rd inst. and may be expected here on or about the 25th inst.

The E. & A. S. S. EMPIRE left Sydney for this port (via Queensland Ports and Manila) on 6th inst. and may be expected to arrive here on or about 28th inst.

The S. S. UMARIA sailed from Calcutta on the 8th inst. and may be expected here on or about the 25th inst.

The Hongkong Office of the T. K. K. is in receipt of an advice from its Yokohama Office to the effect that the S. S. CHIYO MARU will arrive at this port from San Francisco, Japan Ports and Manila on the afternoon of Friday 19th March, instead of on the 15th inst. as scheduled.

The S. S. ARABIEN is due here from Sabang on the 20th inst.

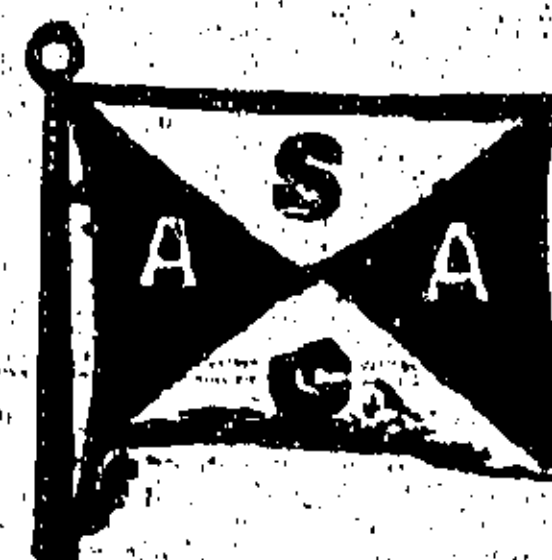
VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Tjilatjap, Dut. s.s. 2,470, F. E. C. van Schoubert, 28th ult.—Batavia, 24th Jan. Sugar—J. C. J. L.	Uncon, Br. s.s. 2,897, P. Stewart, 2nd inst.—San Francisco, 31st Jan. Fuel oil—S. C. Co.
Rubi, Am. s.s. 1,408, J. Miller, 5th inst.—Saigon, 1st inst. Rice—S. T. & Co.	Foehling, Chinese s.s. 980, Baines, 6th inst.—Canton, Gen.—O.M.S. Co.
Siberia, Am. s.s. 5,635, A. Zeefer, 9th inst.—San Francisco, 6th Feb. Gen.—P. M. S. Co.	Hoihow, Br. s.s. 990, Freer, 8th inst.—Haiphong, 7th inst. Gen.—B. & S.
Konkon Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,091, Sasaki, 9th inst.—Moji, 3rd inst. Coal—M. B. K.	Otari Maru, Jap. s.s. Yashioaka, 9th inst.—Moji, 4th inst. Coal—M.B.K.
Daigi Maru, Jap. s.s. 816, S. Sukuhise, 10th inst.—Swatow, 9th inst. Gen.—O. S. K.	Phraung, Br. s.s. 1,022, Flashman, 11th inst.—Bangkok, 4th inst. Rice—Chinese.
Fookchow, Br. s.s. 1,228, Owen, 11th inst.—Canton, Gen.—B. & S.	Choysang, Br. s.s. 1,424, Holmwood, 11th inst.—Canton, Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Kamor, Norw. s.s. 949, Fahlman, 11th inst.—Hongay, 9th inst. Coal—Chinese.	Fukin Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,087, 12th inst.—Milko, 6th inst. Coal—M.B.K.
Tjiliwong, Dut. s.s. 3,061, A. Oldenburger, 12th inst.—Milko, 6th inst. Gen.—J. C. J. L.	Chicago Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,637, K. Horii, 11th inst.—9th inst. Gen.—O.S.K.
Minnesota, Am. s.s. 13,323, Garlick, 11th inst.—Manila, 13th inst. Gen.—N. Y. K.	Pheumperah, Br. s.s. 1,065, W. C. Bird, 12th inst.—Penang, 24th ult. Rice—Cebu.
Cheongshing, Br. s.s. 1,259, Liddell, 12th inst.—Tientsin, 6th March, Gen.—J. M. & Co.	Sungkiang, Br. s.s. 987, J. Robinson, 12th inst.—Manila, 9th inst. Gen.—B. & S.
Loksang, Br. s.s. 977, D. W. Pitchie, 12th inst.—Haiphong, 11th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.	Sanuki Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,798, T. Dore, 12th inst.—Singapore, Gen.—N.Y.K.

TO SAIL

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



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Hongkong, 29th January, 1915.

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For Boston & New York,
via Suez.

THE Steamship

will be despatched as above on Saturday.

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Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. No. 9.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1915.

CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO,
JAPAN PORTS & MANILA.

s.s. "SIBERIA"

The above mentioned vessel having arrived consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their bills of lading for counter-signature and take immediate delivery from the Company's godown at West Point. Cargo will be landed immediately at consignees' risk.

Cargo remaining undelivered Thursday, March 11th, 1915, at 5 p.m. will be subject to landing charges and if undelivered Tuesday, March 16th, 1915, at 5 p.m. will be subject to both landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo will be examined at the above Company's godown at West Point on March 15th, 1915, at 10 a.m.

No claims will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to consignees and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

All claims must be filed on or before March 23rd, 1915, otherwise they will not be recognized.

R. C. MORTON,
Agent.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1915.

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NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF KEELS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER SLIP AT LOWEST SPRING TIDES	RISE OF TIDE
KOWLOON				
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700	24' 10" bottom	20'	9' 6"
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	371	24'	18' 6"	9' 6"
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	254	24'	14'	9' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	250	24'	12'	9' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	250	24'	12'	9' 6"
TAI-KONG-TSUI				
Cosmopolitan Dock	460	24'	20'	9' 6"
ABERDEEN				
Hong Dock	430	24'	20'	9' 6"
Largest Dock	514	24'	20'	9' 6"

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager

R. M. DYER B.Sc., M.I.N., Kowloon Dock Hongkong.

Telephone No. 20, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1915.

THE WORLD WAR.

HALF A YEAR OF FIGHTING.

A Pointed Analysis of the Struggle.

[The following is another of the series of war articles contributed to the *American Review of Reviews* by Mr. Frank H. Simmonds.]

Six months after the outbreak of the world war the outstanding fact was that peace seems as distant, almost more distant than it did in September. Yet if the close of the conflict remained still a subject for speculation, it was now plain that the issue had been determined in September and that all that had happened since the Battle of the Marne had in fact been the natural consequence of one more decisive battle of the world. On fields and hills but little distant from the plain where Roman civilisation turned back Attila, the German bid for world supremacy, the Kaiser's chance to play Napoleon, were abolished.

In the opening month of the war there was a chance, a real chance, that Germany might destroy France before Russia was up, force Russia to make terms before England was ready and then, master of the Continent as the France of Napoleon, renew the duel with the British Empire that France had abandoned precisely a century before. After the Battle of the Marne the chance had vanished. Week by week, month by month, Russian, British, French military power developed, increased. On January 20, Germany held less of France than on September 1; instead of a 100,000 British troops, the advance guard of a fresh million were already in Flanders; French troops were breaking out in Alsace.

In the period between the Battle of the Marne and January, 1915, Germany had made three great campaigns. On the Yser the very flower of her troops had gone down under the eyes of the Kaiser in a frantic attempt to gain the French coast cities, to grasp the eastern shore of the Straits of Dover, to get within reach of the hated Englishman's home. A first attempt to seize Warsaw, to crush Russia, France being indisputably, had failed before the Polish capital. A second offensive into Poland, after great victories and terrible losses, had come to a halt before the Bzura.

Six months after war had begun Germany was still faced by three great nations, their military force wholly unshaken, their armies still gaining in numbers, their deficiencies in artillery, in machinery, all but made good. Such advantage as her preparedness had given her, the credit balance in her favour, was now exhausted.

In the same period her Austrian ally had three times been beaten almost to her knees by Russian victories, was now facing an invasion across the Carpathians into Hungary. Twice, too, the Hapsburg Emperor had seen splendid armies ignominiously routed, destroyed by the hated Serbs, who in their turn were preparing to flow over the Danube into Hungary.

Around the world the German hopes had equally proven vain. The Turk had suffered disaster, the Holy War had fallen to empty nothing, the South African revolution had flared out as an abortive revolt, with no other permanent consequence than to insure the loss of German South-west Africa. In Asia her colony had disappeared into Japanese hands, in the Pacific her islands were lost irrevocably, in Africa her remaining colonies were being

slowly but steadily consumed by her enemies as one eats an apple, leaf by leaf.

To balance this, Germans could still point to conquered lands and provinces. In Poland, in Flanders, in Champagne, her lines held, her counter-attacks regained lost trenches regularly. In Alsace, along the Aisne, in Artois and Belgium, Anglo-French attacks were speedily beaten down. East and west Germany was still a match for her enemies, but east and west this moment for victory had passed, irrevocably passed, east and west German operations more and more tended toward the defensive. What Götterburg had been to the South, the Marne was now proving to have been to Germany. Nowhere in January was there the slightest sign of new promise for German victory and what was true in January had been true in the earlier months.

Half a year of war had given history one more decisive battle, for Europe, conceivably the greatest in permanent meaning since Waterloo. In that battle it had been decided that Europe should still be European and not Prussian. At the Marne, France had saved herself and Europe; after the Marne the problem was how long it would take Europe to conquer Germany, and in January it was unmistakable that as yet Europe had made no progress.

II. Prospects of Peace. It was natural then, in the sixth month, the war having fallen to a complete deadlock in Poland as in Champagne, that the whole should consider the possibility of peace, weigh the prospects of ending battles, murderous but indecisive, by an arrangement honourable to all. Yet, this done, it was only less plain than the fact that there could be no immediate military decision, that any other solution was indiscoverable.

The reason was simple. For France, who had suffered most of the Allies, that is of the greater nations, peace without Alsace was unthinkable. More than this, for forty years the French people had lived under the shadow of German attack. Peace now restored it would still be a menace; but France, having done her part, and Russia and England now coming on the field in new strength, the hour of French peril was passed. Could her allies, with her own help, crush Germany completely, there would be for France the promise of at least a generation of security, time to build up her great colonial empire, organise her native armies, thus restore the balance between her population and Germany's. For France, the real promise for peace was found in war.

As for Russia, all her Czars had dreamed of for centuries was in sight, Constantinople, the destruction of Turkey, of Austria, with the resulting Russian hegemony over all the Slavs, over the Balkans, the mastery of the Continent, all these were secured if Germany could be crushed, all these were in jeopardy if Germany should escape now by premature peace. England and France were now fighting to make the Czar master in the Near East; such aid could hardly be had again, but Germany crashed, who could veto Russia's will in Europe, in Asia Minor, at the Golden Horn and on the Baltic?

For England peace that spared the German fleet, restored those

German colonies which had been used as the bases for German attacks and intrigue in South Africa, in East Africa, would be intolerable. Nor could Britain sheathe her sword until German supremacy in Constantinople, which had struck at King George's millions of Mohammedan subjects in India and Egypt, had been ended. Finally the prolongation of the war extended the period of prostration of her only rival in the commerce of the world. Every casualty list of the Germans in battle with the French or Russians was a victory for England, since it destroyed more of the artisans, the skilled workmen of German industry. Every day the war continued Liverpool and Glasgow gained new advantages over Hamburg and Bremen, British ships extended the area of conquest, while German ships lay idle in New York and Lieber, or in home ports.

For all her foes, the crushing of Germany was patently more profitable than peace on any but their own terms. For Germany, still the conqueror in Belgium, in northern France, in western Poland, still unbeaten in the field, indeed superior in achievement, it was impossible to lay down her arms, surrender her provinces, her fleet, her great hopes, her splendid dreams, her legitimate rights in some cases, in advance of actual defeat. For her, too, peace on any terms obtainable was certain to be expensive beyond anything but the consequences of complete disaster.

Austria, Belgium, Serbia might long for peace on any reasonable terms, but England, France, Russia, they at last had Germany within their power, not immediately, but ultimately. In all respects, January conditions resembled the situation when Europe marched against Napoleon still unconquered in 1813, but at last conquerable. Six months after the first declaration of war, the prospect of peace was slight, a war not of strategy but attrition, a war such as Grant waged against the Confederacy from the Rapidan to Appomattox seemed inevitable.

III. War by Attrition. Since a war of attrition seemed inevitable, the natural enquiry was in January: How long will it take to reach exhaustion? Again, since it was now clear that Austrian resources were fast failing and new drafts were being made upon German armies to defend Hungary as well as Alsace, the real problem became: How long can Germany continue to meet France, Russia and England with equal or sufficient numbers to prolong the war?

Early in the war Lord Kitchener had said that the struggle might last three years. What seemed a mere rough estimate becomes far more significant examined by the few statistics yet available, which show the wastage of war. True it seems fair to estimate that Germany has now in the field 3,000,000 men, France 2,000,000, Austria 1,000,000, Russia 3,000,000. England at no distant date will have 1,000,000 on the Continent. Serbia and Belgium may be reckoned to have 250,000.

Now as far as Russia is concerned her supply of men is for any ordinary calculation inexhaustible. She can keep her European forces at 3,000,000 for three years, despite losses. As to England, her ability to maintain an army of 1,000,000 on the Continent indefinitely and despite losses is equally to be accepted. It is different with France. Her available military population may be reckoned at 4,000,000. Of this she has already lost 1,000,000 by death, capture, disease or wounds. Half of this number may be reckoned as permanently lost. At this rate France will be reduced at the opening of the third year of war to 2,000,000. With her allies she will then have 6,000,000 men. But her

losses in this year cannot be made good; save by the new class coming to the colours in 1917 and loaves from her colonies.

Now Germany may be reckoned to have had 6,000,000 men available for service in July, 1914; 600,000 more will be supplied by the combined classes of 1916 and 1917. German losses in the first six months may be estimated at 1,800,000. At this rate, 1,800,000 will be removed permanently from the German lines in each of the first two years of war. Thus, at the opening of the third, Germany will still have 3,000,000 men to draw on. But her losses thereafter will be definitive, because she will have exhausted her reserve. As to Austria, she has lost more than 1,000,000 already in her many disasters. She may still have 1,000,000 in the field, but a year hence, two years hence, she can hope for no more and her resources, too, will be completely exhausted.

Thus, as the third year of the war opens not more than 4,000,000 Austro-Germans, the last line, will confront 6,000,000 Russians, British, and French, helped by some hundreds of thousands of Slavs and Belgians, behind whom will stand Russian and British reserves of at least 4,000,000. This means, with every discount for the roughness of the estimate, that some time in the third year, while Russia and Britain are still able to keep their armies at their present point, Austro-German forces will begin to decline rapidly and a tremendous advantage of numbers will belong to the enemies of Germany. Such is the statement of what may be called the mathematics of murder.

For Americans it will be interesting to recall that this is precisely what happened to the South in the third year of the Civil War. Up to this time the South had been able to meet invasion and halt it with numbers unequal to their opponents but equal to their task. But in 1864 the "secession of the Confederacy," as Jefferson Davis termed the young men, had been ground up and the end came quickly thereafter.

IV. New Factors. Since every indication of battlefield and military statistics alike pointed toward a three years' war in January, it was inevitable that the attention of the world should turn to the only possible influence which might shorten the period of world suffering, that which might be exerted by neutral nations, if they should enter the war. Of these nations, Roumania and Italy were the most interesting because it was becoming plain that self-interest and popular sentiment in each were drawing them nearer to the battle lines.

For Roumania the case was unmistakable. In Bukovina and Transylvania 2,500,000 Roumanians suffered under the tyranny of Austrian or Magyar masters. These provinces were contiguous to Roumania, were indeed "lost provinces" of the Roumanian empire. Austrian disaster had brought Russian troops into Bukovina and to the marches of Transylvania. Russian diplomacy held them out as prospective allies to Roumania, but if Roumania remained neutral, the chance might be lost, Bukovina annexed by Russia, Transylvania left to the Hungarians. If she could strike with complete safety Roumania had to settle with her Bulgarian neighbour whose vineyard she had raided (in the Second Balkan War, but in January this deal seemed arranged.

As for Italy, her stake was even larger. Trieste and Trentino are peopled by Italians. Along the Dalmatian coast the ruins of Venetian and Roman empires are thickly strewn and the coast towns bear Italian names and have Italian populations. To take these provinces from Austria has long been the dream of Italian statesmen. Now, at last, the chance had come.

But there were other considerations. Should Italy remain neutral, Dalmatia might go entire to the New Serbia, the whole Adriatic coast from Istria to Cattaro, with its hinterland populated by Slovenes, Croats, Serbians might be united in a new southern Slav state, nearly as large as Italy, henceforth a rival on the Adriatic, a rival supported by Russia. Or the victorious alliance having conquered Germany and seized Austrian lands, might conclude to keep the bulk of Austria intact, let the northern half fall to Germany, and Italy would lose, might even find the victory her rivals in the Mediterranean and the near East inviting her to evacuate Rhodes, yield to Greece and Serbia Valona, Durazzo, the Albanian regions on which Italian troops were already taking root.

In the great day of liquidation Italy might find herself isolated, friendless, unless she shared in the struggle. Thus in January, Italy, too, seemed about to join the enemies of Germany, when the great earthquake came, bringing losses as terrible as battle and for the moment prostrating the nation.

Yet for Roumania, for Italy, the factor remained that profit in the Great War for them was discoverable only through the defeat of Austria, realisable only if they participated in the struggle. Together Italy and Roumania could put 1,000,000 troops in the field, fully equipped, trained. Behind them would stand adequate reserves to maintain their armies at full strength. With Serbian troops they could be reckoned upon to occupy all the Austrian resources and leave Russia free to concentrate against Germany. The Italian fleet would bring new aid to the Allied ships holding the Suez Canal, bombarding the Dardanelles, blockading the Austrian warships in Pola and Cattaro.

For Austria, for Germany, the entrance of these two fresh antagonists would be a final sign that the war had been lost, might bring them to surrender in advance of exhaustion, might compel Austria to make a separate peace and leave Germany to her fate. Here in January was the single hint of early peace; peace through more war, peace predicated on new disasters to the two Kaisers and their Turkish ally, but recently the foe of Italy and still the menace to Italian as well as British empire in Africa.

V. In Poland. East and west alike the military operations of January were without real results. In France a new Allied offensive was beaten down at its very inception and a German gain on the Aisne emphasised the fact that Germany was still able to hold her conquered provinces in France and Belgium. In the East the German drive for Warsaw came to a dead stop at the Bzura and the subsequent defeat of the Austrians in Galicia demonstrated that it had failed in its indirect as well as its direct purpose. So far as real advantage was discoverable in the January round it lay with the Allies, not in their campaigns against Germany, but in the Russian operations against Germany's two allies, Turkey and Austria, for both of whom the month was disastrous.

Taking up the Polish campaign first, it will be recalled that in this magazine for last month I described the advance of the Germans from Thorn, their victory at Lodz, their renewed effort to push forward along the railroads to Warsaw. To capture Warsaw meant to lay hands on the most important road and railroad centre in western Russia, to seize the west bank of the Vistula and make this river the military frontier of the German army, thus holding Russian armies more than a hundred miles from Silesia and Posen; it meant to take up a position many times more advantageous than that along the Aisne and insure the eastern

marches of Germany against invasion. Finally, since in the first advance upon Warsaw, the Russians had been compelled to retire from all western Galicia to the San, give over their thrust into Hungary and their advance upon Cracow, the Germans might hope that the new invasion would prove equally useful to their ally.

In the closing days of December the German advance continued and under pressure the whole Russian line went back. Lwów, Skierskiewice, the Brześć, Frankfurt and Thorn railroads west of these cities, were surrendered and the Russian army at last took root behind the Bzura, which enters the Warsaw north of Sochaczew and some twenty odd miles west of Warsaw. At the same time the Russian armies, which had been approaching Cracow from the north, moving along the Ivangorod-Cracow railway, in their turn retreated eastward, until they stood behind the Nida, which enters the Vistula north of Tarnow.

In their new positions the Russians occupied a line resembling the string of a mighty bow, formed by the Vistula behind them, a string perhaps 150 miles long. At the north, where the main Russian and German armies faced each other, the Bzura, flanked by long stretches of morasses, of swamps, offered defensive advantages surpassing those of the Yser in Flanders. To the south the Nida was a considerable military obstacle. Between these two rivers, the tableland dividing their watersheds was cut by the Pilica River flowing east to the Vistula and thus perpendicular to the Russian front.

Since the Russian flanks rested upon the Vistula and the wings were covered by the Bzura and Nida rivers the centre alone seemed vulnerable. Yet at the outset the German assault rolled up against the Bzura position, huge losses to the assailants were reported by the Russians, who dug themselves into the ground as the French and British had in Flanders. A mild winter turning the Bzura marshes into endless swamps served to increase the German difficulties. Napoleon had been ruined by an early Russian winter, a century before, but now General January, blowing mild, sending rains, not frosts and snow, paralysed the transport of heavy German artillery.

Little by little it became clear that the German invasion had again been halted. Once more Russia had succeeded in bringing up reserves in time to offset the advantage Germany derived from strategic railways. By mid-January the German attack had shifted from the Bzura to the Pilica, that is from the Russian right to the Russian centre. Meanwhile the Russian left on the Vistula severely defeated an Austrian army moving east from Cracow and began to attempt to pass the Nida, moving west.

In sum, the January fighting in Poland had developed into a complete deadlock. By her new invasion of Poland, Germany had cleared her own frontiers, she had rolled the Russians back three quarters of the way to Warsaw, but she had not destroyed their armies, she had not taken Warsaw, she seemed no longer to have any real chance of taking it, she had not even served her ally in Galicia materially, since new disaster had come to Austria at the very moment when the German advance to Warsaw was going forward most furiously.

VI. Another Austrian Disaster. At the moment when von Hindenburg had launched his second drive against Warsaw, Russian troops were on two sides of Cracow and were reaching toward the south to cut it off and surround it. Save for Cracow, with its environs, and Przemyśl, now closely invested, all Galicia was in Russian hands and Russian troops were

across the Carpathians in Hungary and on the frontiers of Bukovina.

Coincident with the German advance the Austrians undertook a most ambitious operation to clear their own territories. While an Austro-German army moved east from Cracow toward the Nida, forming the right wing of the German army in Poland, two other armies, one coming north through the westernmost passes of the Carpathians, the other moving east from Cracow along the eastern foothills of the Carpathians, were directed at the extreme left of the Russians, with the design to strike the Russian flank in front and rear at the same moment, somewhat as the two Prussian armies had arrived on the field of Sadowa in 1866. Finally it was arranged that the Przemyśl garrison should take the field and operate in the rear of the whole Russian front in the Galician field of operations.

Unfortunately for the Austrians the design, which if realisable would have meant complete disaster to the Russians in Galicia, was beyond their power. Instead of waiting for the Austrians to carry out their plans, the Russians before Cracow fell back behind the Donajec at Tarnow, detached all available reserves from this front and sent them south to meet the Austrians coming north across the Carpathians, reinforced by the two troops lately drawn from Serbia, with such fatal consequences.

Standing on the defensive toward Cracow, the Russians promptly defeated the Austrian army coming north from Hungary, drove it back across the southern railway line which follows the Carpathians from Silesia to Roumania, beat down a sortie from Przemyśl, which was made too soon to co-ordinate with the other Austrian movements. Finally, having disposed of two of the three hostile moves, the Russians again threw their forces back across the Donajec and began to advance west toward Cracow again.

For Austria this latest of her disasters was terribly embarrassing. An invasion of Hungary now seemed inevitable, Hungarian insistence upon the defence of this frontier promptly produced the resignation of Count von Brochold, Foreign Minister, who still favoured a campaign to recover lost laurels in Serbia. German troops, too, had to be brought to Hungary to meet the Russians, slowly but steadily working their way through the snow-filled passes toward the Hungarian Plain.

But if the fresh defeat brought internal difficulties and threat to the Hapsburg Empire its effect upon external political relations was still more considerable and unfavourable. The Austrian advance into Galicia having been turned back, Russian troops were sent back into Bukovina, which had been won and lost before by Russia. This time the conquest was complete and Russian troops approached the Borgo Pass leading into Transylvania.

For Roumania this new Russian triumph posed a grave problem. Half of Bukovina, all of Transylvania belongs racially and linguistically to Roumania. In them live 2,500,000 people speaking the Roman tongue, of the East. To possess these provinces had long been the dream of Roumania's patriots. Both were now to be had by joining Russia against Austria. Victorious or defeated, Russia would hardly consent to see them Roumanian unless Roumania paid her share of the cost of conquest. Thus the new Austrian defeat revived the talk of immediate Roumanian intervention, and in late January, while Russia's Roumanian troops from Bessarabia were fraternising with the Roumanian-speaking populations in Bukovina, the entrance of Roumania seemed likely to be prompt.

(To be Continued)

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1915.

HONGKONG TRADE.

Conditions During the Past Fortnight.

The following extracts are from the fortnightly price current and market report, published by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, dated March 12:—

Cotton Piece Goods.—Very little new business has been effected during the interval but clearances continue on a satisfactory scale. The last quotation for spot Mid. American was 5.00d and Manchester prices have advanced generally.

Fancy Cotton Goods.—No new sales of any importance are reported and the immediate outlook is distinctly unfavourable. One or two failures are impending and considerable quantities of cargo will, it is feared, be thrown on an already overstocked market. Prices on this side are hopelessly below home parities. Clearances have fallen off considerably.

Cotton Yarn.—The demand has been very meagre and this coupled with the rise in exchange caused a recession in values of \$2 to \$3 per bale. Quotations are:—No. 10s at \$77/108. No. 12s at \$83/100. No. 16s at \$95/109. No. 20s at \$93/121. Arrivals, 9,000 bales. Sales, 2,000 bales. Shipments 500 bales. Bargains, 10,000 bales. Unsold stock, 52,000 bales.

Woolens.—Our market continues quiet. Stocks in hand appear to be sufficient to last for a considerable time yet except in a few certain lines.

Metals.—Small business has been reported in steel plates and cuttings but the demand is restricted. Prices at home are again firmer. It is unlikely that lower figures can be looked for, as tonnage is scarce, and the demand for home trade is good. Locally prices are firm, but quotations are nominal.

Flour Market Report.—American Market: The wheat market has had a temporary set back probably due to over speculation, but, with the small surplus available for the remainder of the season, prices are bound to rise again shortly. The demand for flour for home consumption is steady and prices are unchanged. Local Market: The Native demand is absolutely dead, and the only enquiries on the market are from Straits and Java etc. Prices remain unchanged with few transactions, and stocks are about a million sacks of all grades.

Opium.—Bengal Market has continued extremely quiet with quotations as follows:—Patna, New \$9,325.00, Old \$9,200.00, V. Old \$9,100.00. Benares, New, \$9,050.00, Old \$8,925.00, V. Old \$8,825.00. Clearances are very poor. Malwa Market: Absence of fresh business is still the prevailing feature and values are unaltered. New to 3 years drug, \$9,300.00. Older, \$9,400.00. Deliveries very poor.

Silk Circular.—Messrs. Herbert Dent and Co's Canton silk circular, dated February 13, states:—Stocks:—2,500 bales. Market:—Silk: There has been quite a good business doing for both the Continent and America during the fortnight, no doubt purchases here and there induced by a desire on the part of native dealers wishing to realise before the China New Year. On the whole however, prices have marked a good advance and stock remaining are held for still higher prices. Market stronger and stock held for higher prices.

Mentally Deranged.—Robert White, an unemployed ship's officer, has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital. He is supposed to have been suffering from some mental derangement.

THE CIGARETTE AND TOBACCO FUND.

How the Tobacco goes to the Front.

We have received the following letter from Mr. G. J. B. Sayer, the Hon. Secretary of the above fund:—

To the Editor, Hongkong Telegraph.

Dear Sir,—Will you be good enough to insert the following for the information of the subscribers to the fund, as my committee desires me to give full particulars as to the manner the money is disbursed, and how the cigarettes and tobacco are forwarded to the front and trenches.

Hitherto the consignments were sent direct from Hongkong by the P. & O. Co. through the courtesy of Hon. Mr. Hewitt, C. M. G., freight free, but, owing to the length of time taken in transit, it was thought better to have the consignments sent direct from the factory. This is now done and the manager of the British American Tobacco Co., Ltd. wires home the orders free of cost, and the consignments are sent direct from the factory—addressed to the D. D. O. S. Arsenal, London, for transmission to the base. The cost of the Woodbine Cigarettes is £1.00 per 3,000 and the plug tobacco 11d per lb, which are the same rates as charged to those who send from home.

On each consignment is marked "A Present from Hongkong" so that our brave Allied Forces may know that we are thinking of them whilst fighting our battle.

On each consignment being despatched a letter is forwarded to the following London Papers giving them information of the quantities sent viz:—

Manager—Lloyds Weekly
Manager—Reynolds News-
paper
Manager—The Peoples News-
paper
Manager—News of the World
Manager—Daily Mirror.

My Committee beg to thank those who so generously contributed to the fund and trust others will send their subscriptions to help the good cause and to enable them to keep the supplies going during this terrible war.

Subscriptions will be received by either morning or evening papers, members of the committee, or the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer and such subscriptions will be acknowledged as hitherto.

The amount sent to date to the Front and Trenches:—
705,000 Cigarettes (5,000 Egyptian Cigarettes presented by Messrs. Dadooglou Bros. out of the above being sent to the Base Hospital for the sick and wounded).
1948 lbs of Plug Tobacco.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

A Remarkable War Film.

"The War of Wars"—a Keystone Company's film, illustrative of the present struggle in Europe will shortly be screened at the Victoria Theatre. It depicts, in a startlingly realistic manner, the main events of the conflict, and takes about three hours to show. Scouting, hand-to-hand fighting, artillery firing, the mobilization of troops, the devastation left in the wake of advancing or retreating armies are all to be seen in lifelike fashion, and if the pictures are only half as good as the advance photographs which have been shown to us, cinematograph-goers have a big treat in store. We understand that the film was brought to an untimely end by the fact that the operator himself was wounded during the firing.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

GERMANS TORPEDO BRITISH VESSEL.

HUGE LOSS OF LIFE.

BELGIANS PROGRESS ON THE YSER.

America and Mexico.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

March 13, 3.25 a.m.
Unofficial reports state that the a.s. Bayano was torpedoed at nine o'clock, in the morning off Corsewell Point Wigtownshire. She sank almost immediately and two hundred perished.

A Belfast collier landed some survivors at Ayr on Thursday evening.
The a.s. Castlereagh took refuge from a submarine at Ballintrae near Portrush.

[The above is apparently the latter part of a Reuter's telegram, the first portion of which has not yet come to hand.]

French Commanders Wounded.

March 13, 3.25 a.m.
A report from Paris states:—General Manowry and Army Commander Villaret, while inspecting the first line of trenches, thirty yards from the enemy, were wounded by a bullet, while examining the Germans through a loophole.

American Murdered in Mexico.

March 13, 3.25 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that Zapatistas have murdered an American named McManus in his house in Mexico City where the American flag was flying.

The United States have demanded the punishment of the offenders and compensation.

British Bombard Westende.

(Official Telegram from French Government, via Peking).

March 11.
On March 11, in Belgium, a small British squadron of aeroplanes bombarded Westende with success.
The Belgium troops on the Yser, north sector, progressed from four to five hundred metres at several different points.
The French repulsed two German attacks near Zandvoorde.
The Army in the Neuve-Chapelle region repulsed two counter-attacks, inflicting very heavy losses upon the enemy.
Sensible progress has been made by the French in Champagne, in the wood situated to the west of Perthes.

British Success; French Confirmation.

(Havas Telegram.)

The British Army, supported by our artillery, gained an important success in Belgium, carrying 2,500 metres of German trenches, and then progressing two kilometres, capturing 1,000 prisoners, some mitrailleuses and inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.
The Germans counter-attacked several times in Champagne but failed. We strengthened our positions.
French took stand at 74.67.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hong Kong.

4th Sunday in Lent, 14th Mar., 1915. Holy Communion (8.5 a.m.) Introit: Aslam, Hymns: 520, 320, 324, 331. Service: Merbecke. Matins (11 a.m.) Responses: Ferial. Venite: Alcock. Psalms: Robinson. Benedicite: Arnold, Ames, Arnold. Jubilate: Ayton. Hymns: 238, 332. Evensong (5.45 p.m.) Responses: Ferial. Psalms: of the 14th evening. Magnificat: Turle (2nd evening). Nunc Dimittis: Pye (21st morning). Hymns: 256, *3, 228. Psalm 51. Felton. Organ Recital to-morrow (Monday), at 5.30 p.m.

Union Church, Kennedy Road, 11 a.m. Hymns: 18, 569, 198, 625, 6 p.m. Hymns: 16, 11, 226, 110. Preacher, Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.

Holy Communion at 8 a.m.

Matins 11 a.m. Responses: Ferial. Venite: Barnby. Day 21st. Psalms: As Set; Te Deum.

St. Jude; Benedicite; Treat-

beck Hymns, 17, 267, 269.

National Anthem. Evening, 6 p.m.: Hymn 131; Responses: Ferial; Psalms, As Set. Magnificat, Beethoven; 27th Morning; Nunc Dimittis: Wickes, 10th Evening; Hymns: 153, 280, 38.

Vesper Hymn, National Anthem.

Allice Memorial Hospital.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Allice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals beg to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

Sir Chan Tung Liang, Cheong, \$100; Lo Kum-ting, \$100; Lo

Chao-shan, \$100; Chan Kit-shun, \$100; Tang Chi-ngang, \$100;

Lo Sai-hoi, \$100; Lung

Yan-Po, \$100; Tong Lai-

chuen, \$100; Tong Yat-cheong,

\$50; Chan Chan-sam, \$50; Lai

Kwai-pui, \$50; Young Sai-

ngam, \$50; Yuen On S. S. Coy.,

Ltd., \$50; Shui On S. S. Coy.,

Ltd., \$50; Rev. H. R. Wells,

\$10; Blue-eyed Baby boy, \$5;

THE WAR.

Its Effect on Far Eastern Trade.

The tables giving the value of our trade with all British possessions and foreign countries during the last quarter of 1914, which have now been issued by the Board of Trade, enable us to discover to what extent the war has interfered with the trade between the United Kingdom and the countries of the Far East. We have before us for the first time the figures for a complete quarter of war, as well as for three months in which our commercial affairs, after the entire dislocation which they suffered at the outbreak of hostilities, may be said to have adapted themselves to the new conditions. The October-December quarter of 1914, therefore, lends itself well for an analysis of the first effects of the war upon our foreign trade. We can at the same time examine the figures for the complete year, upon which the five months of war have made a considerable impression. Dealing first with British possessions, as being most deeply affected by the war, we find that the total value of the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom exported to Hongkong during the last quarter of 1914 dropped to \$464,184 from \$1,128,937 in 1913 and \$1,009,200 in 1912. Thus this colony took something less than half the usual quantity of goods in the war quarter of 1914. The total exports to Hongkong for the year, namely, \$2,809,166, were \$744,982 less than in 1913, but still \$78,404 higher than in 1912. Our imports are, on the whole, not so greatly affected by the war, and in the case of Hongkong a retrograde tendency is disclosed by the figures given for the last three years. The decrease in our exports to the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States is similar to that noted at Hongkong, if somewhat less pronounced, the total consignments in the war quarter being valued at \$337,725 to the Straits Settlements and \$213,403 to the F.M.S., against \$1,475,350 and \$370,150 respectively in the corresponding quarter of 1913. In the full year \$4,528,478 worth of goods was taken by the Straits, compared with \$5,836,346 in 1913 and \$5,083,740 in 1912; \$1,173,166 worth was shipped to the F.M.S. last year, \$1,238,520 in 1913, and \$372,572 in 1912. In the three months of war last year the value of our imports from the Straits Settlements was a little higher than in the preceding year, that is to say \$3,727,748, compared with \$3,471,646 in October-December, 1913. The complete year's import, from the Straits and the F.M.S., which rose in 1913 over the preceding twelve months, fell below 1912 again last year. To British North Borneo we sent goods valued at \$10,779 in the October-December quarter of last year, as against \$17,757 in 1913 and \$7,602 in 1912, so that while the advance of 1913 is checked, the war export trade with North Borneo is of greater proportions than in 1912. The twelve months' exports were \$42,851 last year, against \$83,616 in 1913 and \$27,601 in 1912. The steady advance in our imports from British North Borneo continues. The same may be said of our imports from Sarawak, but shipments outward have fallen off very considerably.

Coming now to Japan, we note a rather heavy drop in British exports to that country since the war began, the total value being only \$1,455,331 in the last quarter of 1914, compared with \$2,022,663 in 1913 and \$2,057,820 in the same period of 1913 and 1912 respectively, while the year's exports have fallen from \$14,580,432 in 1913 to \$6,365,240 last

GERMAN ATTACK ON SHIPPING.

Proposal for a Distinctive Mark.

Allahabad, February 17.—The Pioneer's London correspondent cables:—

Nearly all the neutral nations have now protested against the German intention to sink ships at sight. The intimation against trading with Britain is not having much effect, as no sailings have been cancelled. It is believed that Germany will invite neutral shipowners to run cargoes for her under a distinctive mark.

Being under the pressure of our sea power, Germany is seeking release by establishing a reign of fear by methods such as she employs at home and on small peoples. The American protest has given the lead to the smaller nations, whose united voice backs the energetic Note from Washington. Violent German efforts are being made to induce America to modify the State Department's attitude, but German intrigue so far has failed to re-establish a favourable atmosphere for diplomatic action.

The treatment of Belgium first turned the drift of American opinion and practically the naval Decree has made it still more difficult for the President to curb public expression.

German Army Chief's Son Stain in the Air.

Paris, January 13.—Captain von Falkenhayn, a son of the German chief of general staff, was shot dead 2,000 feet in the air near Amiens on Sunday. He was reconnoitring with a pilot when a French monoplane gave chase. The thrilling pursuit lasted an hour, when the swift French machine drew near and an officer fired four rifle shots at the German crew. Another shot seriously wounded the pilot.

year. Our imports from Japan do not show so great a discrepancy in comparison with previous years, but the increase recorded in 1913 is almost lost in the total for 1914, and a falling off from the normal during the war months is apparent. In the last quarter of 1912 we shipped goods to the value of \$2,753,978 to China; in the corresponding three months of 1913 to the value of \$3,597,841; and in 1914 \$1,753,760. This drop in the war quarter is, no doubt, chiefly responsible for bringing our total exports to China, namely, \$12,990,381, below those of 1913, although the figure remains larger than that of 1912. Our imports from China in the last quarter, as well as last year's total, \$4,780,315, mark an advance over 1913. Siam's imports continue to increase, but our exports to that country are down some \$300,000 in the war quarter. Last year we may point out that while our exports to Java are fairly normal, the large purchases of sugar made by the British Government from the Dutch Colony is the cause of our imports from Java rising so high as \$10,268,776 in the last quarter of 1914 from \$464,190 in the preceding year, and accordingly for the complete year 1914 to \$12,320,112, from \$2,085,873 in 1913. In this rise of \$10,234,239 we find that sugar accounts for an advance of \$6,427,396. As each month goes by our foreign trade gives evidence of further recovery from the initial dislocation caused by the war, and the figures quoted above, which do not make such a great contrast with the peace returns as might have been expected, cannot but be regarded as highly satisfactory when all the circumstances attending exchange, in some instances, and other factors brought about by the war are considered.

BRAVE WORDS FROM KIEL.

It was a Teuton publicist whose words flowed calm and true: "I wish to make it clear," he said, "What we propose to do. About your fleet." The sailor said, "Meinher, it's up to you."

"We have in fleet—in all your days You saw not such a sight. That was the most almighty That ever went to fight." "But it don't go," the sailor said. "It barks, but it don't bite."

"Der bark it is from thunder-guns; So has that mighty fleet Ein gun-ner so wunder-schön! To lay it is to hit." "It may be so," the sailor said. "But let me look at it."

"The Dreadnaughts what we have in there Would freeze you with their thunder Of gunnery, also your ships Would be their sport and plunder."

If you so out of senses were," The sailor said, "I wonder."

"And we have—cruisers wunder-schön, Whose valour there's no curbin." They was like greyhounds from ein leash When they work up the turbine. The sailor mused. "Perhaps," said he, "You're talking of the Goeben?"

"There's plenty more like her inside; She was not all we've got. Das Wilhelmshaven she is full Of what could sink your lot." The sailor said, "Well, that's all right. Why don't you have a shot?"

"If you could see that splendid fleet Which is der Kaiser's pride, You would not be so hot in haste. Der issue to decide."

"Come on, old son," the sailor said, "We're waiting just outside."

"Der Admiral is such a man As is the great Von Kluck. These was his two great qualities, His prudence and his pluck. Und when he start— The sailor said, "You never know your luck."

"You think the German fleet hangs fire Until the sea was flat; Or do you say we fear to meet? Our foot?" The sailor said, "Well, some say one thing, some another. What are you playing at?"

Maurice Hewitt, in "Sins Song of the War."

The old story.

The manager of the Hook Yuen Cotton Yarn firm has reported to the Police that he entrusted one of his foks with \$167.81 for the purpose of buying some cloth. The foki went out to secure the cloth, but has not yet returned.

Armed Robbery. An armed robbery is reported as having taken place at Cheung Shui Shan. A rent collector alleges that two men, one of whom was armed with a revolver, entered his house and stole an opium pipe valued at \$2. The man with the revolver fired it, and the bullet slightly grazed the complainant's thumb.

P. W. D. Appointments.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Arnold Backney Hollingsworth to act as 2nd Assistant Director of Public Works, and Mr. Frederick Alan Biden to act as an Executive Engineer, during the absence on leave of Mr. Charles Henry Gale, or until further notice, with effect from the 25th February, 1915.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

CHINA SUGAR REFINING
CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

The Thirty-Seventh Ordinary Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Pedder Street, on Wednesday, the 24th March at noon for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 11th to 24th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON
& Co., Ltd.
General Agents.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1915.

LUZON SUGAR REFINING
CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

The Thirty-Third Ordinary Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Pedder Street, on Wednesday the 24th March at 12.15 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 11th to 24th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON
& Co., Ltd.
General Agents.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1915.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
CO., LTD.

The Forty-Sixth Meeting of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, on THURSDAY, the 25th March, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 25th March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

C. PEMBERTON,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1915.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE
CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The Forty-Sixth Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the undersigned at 12.30 p.m. on Thursday, the 18th instant.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 4th to the 18th instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON
& Co., Ltd.
General Managers.
Hongkong Fire Insurance
Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915.

NOTICES.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

ORGAN
RECITAL

MONDAY, MARCH 15TH,
AT 5.30 P.M.

Don't forget after the Show
upper and Light Refreshment is
ALEXANDRA CAFE.
Open Till Midnight

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.

Under the distinguished patronage of H.E. the Governor,
Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G.

HENRY DALLAS

PRESENTS

R. B. SALISBURY'S COMPANY.

"THE QUAINTS"

LAST TWO PERFORMANCES.

TO-DAY--MATINEE AT 3.30 P.M.

(Special Prices).

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

(SATURDAY), MARCH 13th,

The Quaints' REQUEST PROGRAMME.

Plans now open at MOUTRIE'S.

THEATRE ROYAL,
HONGKONG.

SATURDAY, APRIL 3RD,
AT 9 P.M.

GRAND EVENING CONCERT.

PROCEEDS TO GO TO

ALLIED FORCES' TOBACCO FUND.

Under the distinguished patronage of H.E. the Governor,
Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G., H.E. Major-General Kelly, C.B., and
Commodore Anstruther, C.M.G.

Special programme by well-known local artistes, concluding with an
amusing Sketch, entitled

"PACKING UP"

as performed with great success in London and abroad.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

PERFORMANCES OF A CHARMING
OPERA

Will be given at the French Convent, by the Children.

on

WEDNESDAY, March 17th, at 4 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 19th, at 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 20th, at 6 p.m.

IN AID OF THE VICTIMS OF THE WAR.

Admission, Children 30 cents, Adults 4s.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

FRIDAY, 12th March,

The Startling & Thrilling Detective Film

"DEEDS OF DARKNESS"

in 3 Parts—Length 4,000 Feet.

Also

New Comic, New Interesting

and

Pathe's Latest War Pictures.

The Magnificent Picture,

in 6 parts,

"WAR OF WARS"

EXPECTED IN A FEW DAYS.

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

Commencing Saturday, 13th March.

"ADMIRAL'S DAUGHTER"

in 4 Parts—Length 6,000 Feet.

a great and wonderfully produced drama

"THE GLORY"

in 3 Parts—Length 5,000 Feet.

a powerful and sentimental drama.

9.15 Every Evening.

ORCHESTRA in attendance.

MATINEES { Wednesday, at 3.15 p.m.

{ Saturday, at 4.15 p.m.

Orchestra in attendance.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, March 12, 1915.

BUTCHER MEAT

Beef Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa	lb.	19
Prime Cut—	lb.	19
Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	lb.	19
Roset—Shiu	lb.	19
Braast—Ngau Lam	lb.	17
Soup—Tong Yuk	lb.	15
Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	lb.	20
do.—Sirloin—Ngau Lau	lb.	20
Sausages—Ngau Cheung	lb.	24
Bullock's Brains—No	per set	10
Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each	60
Head—Ngau Tau	each	80
Heart—Ngau Sum	lb.	14
Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	lb.	20
Feet—Ngau Keuk	each	11
Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	lb.	11
Tail—Ngau Mei	lb.	18
Liver—Ngau Kon	lb.	13
Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	lb.	6
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau-tai-tau-keuk	set	\$1.00
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pei Kwat	lb.	25
Leg—Yeung Pei	lb.	25
Shoulder—Yeung Shau	lb.	24
Saddle—	lb.	27
Pigs Chittlings—Chu Chong	lb.	27
Brains—Chu No	per set	24
Feet—Chu Keuk	lb.	13
Fry—Chu Chap	lb.	15
Head—Chu Tau	lb.	18
Heart—Chu Sam	each	11
Kidneys—Chu Yiu	lb.	18
Liver—Chu Kon	lb.	28
Pork Chop—Chu Pai Kwat	lb.	24
Corned—Ham Chu Yuk	lb.	28
Leg—Chu Pei	lb.	28
Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	lb.	20
Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau Keuk	set	60
Heart—Yeung Sam	each	8
Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	lb.	12
Liver—Yeung Kon	lb.	26
Sucking Pigs to order—Chu Tsai	lb.	22
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	lb.	20
Mutton—Shang Yeung Yau	lb.	26
Veal—Ngau Tsai Yuk	lb.	19
Sausages—Ngau Tsai Cheung	lb.	20
Lard—Chu Yau	lb.	20

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Tsai	lb.	35
Capon, Large, Small—Sin Kai	lb.	34
Ducks—Ap	lb.	32
Doves—Pan Kau	lb.	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	20
(fresh)	per doz	36
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb.	42
Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	lb.	30
Geese—Ngo	lb.	24
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each	28
Hoihow—Hoi How Pak Kap	each	25
Snipe—Sha Tsui	each	22
Turkeys, Cook—Fo Kai Kung	lb.	60
Hen—Na	lb.	45
Pheasant—Shan Kai	lb.	75
Quail—Om Ohun	lb.	25
Partridges—Che Ku	lb.	65

FISH

Barbel—Ka Yu	lb.	16
Bream—Pin Yu	lb.	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	lb.	18
Carp—Li Yu	lb.	20
Catfish—Chik Yu	lb.	18
Codfish—Mun Yu	lb.	14
Crabs—Hoi	lb.	26
Crabs—Hoi	lb.	16
Crabs—Hoi	lb.	12
Dab—Sha Mang Yu	lb.	12
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	lb.	13
Dog Fish—Tui To Sha	lb.	10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	lb.	13
Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu	lb.	18
Eels, Yellow—Wong Sin	lb.	32
Frogs—Tin Kai	lb.	38
Garoupa—Shak Pan	lb.	40
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	lb.	16
Herrings—Tao Pak	lb.	20
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	lb.	20
Labrus—Wong Ka Yu	lb.	18
Loach—Wu Yu	lb.	26
Lobsters—Lung Ha	lb.	28
Mackerel—Chi Yu	lb.	20
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	lb.	32
Mullet—Chai Yu	lb.	16
Oysters—Shang Ho	lb.	12
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	lb.	12
Perch—Tau Lo	lb.	18
Pike—Fa Pan Fong	lb.	16
Plaice—Pan Yu	lb.	15
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	lb.	26
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	lb.	28
Prawns—Ming Ha	lb.	38
Ray—Fai Pa Sha	lb.	10
Rook Fish—Shak Kiu Kung	lb.	15
Roach—Chun Yu	lb.	12
Salmon—Ma Yau	lb.	30
Shark—Sha Yu	lb.	7
Skate—Po Yu	lb.	8
Shrimps—Ha	lb.	25
Skipper—Lap Yu	lb.	28
Soles—Tat Sha Yu	lb.	26
Tench—Wan Yu	lb.	16
Tarbot—Cho How Yu	lb.	13
Turtles, small, fresh water—Keuk Yu	lb.	80

FRUITS.

Almonds—Fang Yan	lb.	35
Apples (California)—Fang Yan	lb.	18
(Chico)—Tz Chan Ping Kue	lb.	18

肉食

Bananas, fragrant, Canton—San Shing Heung Chiu lb.	3
(brides), Macao—San Heung Chiu	3
Chestnuts, Chinese—Fong Lat	12
Carambola—Yeung To	each 12
Coconuts—Ye Tse	lb 30
Grapes—Po Tai Tse	each 30
Lemons, China—Ling Mung	lb 8
„ America—Kam Shan Ling Mung	10
Lichees Dried—Lai Chi, small Stone	lb 28
„ Fresh	„ 28
Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Ching	5
„ Sweet	8
Pears, (American)—K'm San Shoot Lay	10
(Canton), Cooking—She Li	10
Peanuts—Fa Shang	10
Plantain—Tai Chiu	10
Plums—Swatow, Hung Lai	14
Pumelo, Siam—Chim Lo Yau	each 14
„ Shanghai—Lo Kwai	15
Walnuts—Hop To	lb 15
„ Green—Sang Hop Tao	each 15
Water Melon—(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each —

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	lb.	8
Chenck	lb.	8
Beans, (French), Macao—Oh Mou Pin Tau	lb.	8
(French) Shanghai—Sheung Hai Pin	lb.	8
Sprout—Ah Chai	lb.	8
Long—Tan Kok	lb.	10
Beet Root—Hung Chai Tau	each	6
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	lb.	8
Brinjals, Green—Ching Yuan Kwa	lb.	6
Red—Hung Ke	lb.	8
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Ka Tsai	lb.	10
Cabbage, Shanghai—Ye Tsai	lb.	14
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shun	lb.	8
Carrots—Kam Shun	lb.	6
Celery, Chinese—Tung Kan Tsai	lb.	8
Chillies Dried—Kon Lap Chiu	lb.	25
Red—Hung Ya Chiu	lb.	10
Green—Ching Lap Chiu	lb.	8
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Li Chiu Lin	lb.	10
Cucumbers—Ching Kwa	each	2
Garlic—Sun Tau	lb.	8
Ginger, young—Sun Tse Keung	lb.	6
old—Lo Keung	lb.	9
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	lb.	12
Indian Corn—Suk Mai	each	1
Lettuce—Yeung Shang Tsai	lb.	1
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	lb.	6
Mandarin—Kwai Lai Ma Tai	lb.	8
Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Cho Ko	lb.	35
Musk Melon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	each	1
Okroos	lb.	1
Onions Bombay—Yeung Chong Tau	lb.	8
Green—Shang Chong	lb.	6
Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	lb.	7
Parsley—Kun Tai	lb.	8
Green Peas—Ching Tau	lb.	1
Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu	lb.	3
Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Shu Tau	lb.	3
Japan—Yut Pan Shu Tai	lb.	3
American—Fa Ki Shu Tai	lb.	8
Focchow—Foc-chow Shu Tai	lb.	1
Pumpkin—Tong Kwa	lb.	3
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tai	lb.	5
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	lb.	1
Sage—Tse So	lb.	1
Shallots—Kon Chong Tau	lb.	8
Spinach—Yin Tsoi	lb.	5
Tomatoes—Fan Ke	lb.	6
Taro—Wu Tau	lb.	6
Turnips, Punt, (Long)—Lo Pak	lb.	4
English—Yeung Lo Pak	lb.	4
Vegetable Marrow—Chit Kwa	lb.	4
(American)—Kam-san Chit Kwa	lb.	12
Lily root—Lin Ngau	lb.	6
Yams—Ta Shu	lb.	6
English—Yeung Kan Chai	lb.	6
Tau	lb.	6

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WHY do you use tinned cream,
tinned milk, tinned skimmed milk?

WHEN you can get FRESH CREAM,
FRESH MILK, FRESH SKIMMED
MILK,

DELIVERED at your address twice
a day,

GUARANTEED
PURE and WHOLESOME,

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS SA.—SALES B.—BUYERS N.—NOMINAL

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1914. Highest	1914. Lowest	1915. Highest	1915. Lowest	Last Dividend and Date
Banks.									
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	\$800 s. 276 1/4	120,000	\$125	all	855	July	700	Oct.	\$2: 3/- & 5/- bonus at ex 1/1914 equal to \$27.27 for 1/2 year ending 31/12/14
Marine Insurances.									
Ganton Insurance Office, Ltd.	357 1/4 s.	10,000	\$250	59	350	Dec.	305	Oct.	Final of \$3 a/o 1912. Interim of \$18 a/o 1913.
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	160 b.	10,000	\$15	23	145	May	133	Jan.	Final of 12 1/2 p.c. making 25 p.c. for 1913.
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	840 s.	12,400	\$250	100	847 1/2	April	700	Oct.	Final of \$20 making \$50 for 1912 and Interim of \$30 for 1913.
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	235 s.	12,000	\$100	60	210	April	192 1/2	Jan.	Final of \$12 mak. \$15 for 1912 & Int. of \$3 for 1913.
Fire Insurances.									
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	143 s.	20,000	\$100	20	160	July	140	Oct.	\$10 for 1912
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	400 b.	8,000	\$250	50	395	Feb.	368	April	\$27 for 1912
Shipping.									
China & Manila S.S. Co., Ltd.	145 s.	30,000	\$25	all	10	Jan.	5 1/2	Dec.	\$1 for 1905
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	287 b.	20,000	\$50	all	36	Mar.	27 1/2	Nov.	\$3 for year ending 30/6/14
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	121 s.	80,000	\$15	all	29 1/4	Jan.	22	Dec.	Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts for year ending 31/12/14
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	77 s.	60,000	\$5	all	79	Jan.	50	Sept.	Final of 3 1/2 making 6 1/2 on preferred shares & 5 1/2 on deferred shares for year 1913
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	88 9/10 s.	3,797,610	\$1	all	106 1/2	Feb.	70 1/2	Sept.	Interim of 1 1/2 a/o 1914 C.No. 23
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	36 s.	40,000	\$10	all	49	Mar.	40	Nov.	\$1.70 per share and bonus of 30 cents per share for year ending 30/4/14
Refineries.									
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	109 s.	20,000	\$100	all	96 1/2	Feb.	70	Nov.	\$3 for 1912
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	19 s.	7,000	\$100	all	31	Jan.	17	Dec.	\$3 for 1897
Mining.									
Kailan Mining Admin'n. Co., Ltd.	32 1/2 s.	1,000,000	\$1	all	41 1/2	Feb.	33 1/2	Dec.	Final of 5 % Coupon No. 4. making 10 % for year ending 30/6/14
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	41 1/2 s.	200,000	\$1	all	31 1/2	Jan.	130	Nov.	1/2 for 1909
Tronoh Mines Ltd.	31 1/2 s.	160,000	\$1	all	39 1/2	Feb.	19 1/2	Nov.	1/2 mak. 7/6 a/o 1913
Docks, Wharves and Godowns.									
Hongkong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	66 1/2 s.	60,000	\$50	all	89	Jan.	73	Nov.	\$3.50 for year 1914
H'kong & W'p'en D Co., Ltd.	57 b.	60,000	\$50	all	77	Jan.	53	Oct.	\$3 dividend for year 1913
Shai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	53 b.	65,700	t. 100	all	60	July	50	Dec.	Tls. 5 for 1913
Shai & H'kow W. Co., Ltd.	92 b.	34,000	t. 100	all	109	Jan.	82 1/2	Dec.	Tls. 5 for 1914
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.									
Anglo French Lands	194 s.	13,000	t. 100	t. 100	128	July	120	Dec.	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 29.2.14
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	119 s.	20,000	\$50	50	128	July	120	Dec.	\$2.50 for half year ending 31/12/14
H'kong Land Investment Co.	110 s.	60,000	\$100	all	117 1/2	July	98	Nov.	\$3 for year ending 31/12/14
H'p'reys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	64 s.	150,000	\$10	all	94 1/2	Jan.	7	Nov.	45 cents for year 1914
H'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	41 s.	6,000	\$50	30	45 1/2	Jan.	44	Feb.	\$3 for 1914
Shanghai Lands	197 s.	78,000	t. 50	all	98	Dec.	89	Oct.	Final of 6 p.c. making 12 p.c. for 1914
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	68 1/2 s.	12,500	\$50	all	73	June	66	Feb.	\$2.35 for half year ending 31.12.14
H'kong Central Estates	95 s.	10,000	\$100	all	73	June	66	Feb.	\$4.09 for 7 months ending 31.12.14
Cotton Mills.									
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	135 1/2 s.	20,000	t. 50	all	138	July	125	May	Tls. 12 for year ending 31/10/14
Hongkong Cotton Co.	63 s.	125,000	\$10	all	84 1/2	Mar.	7	June	50 cents for 7/08
Kung Yik	12 1/2 s.	75,000	t. 10	all	144	Jan.	11	Mar.	Tls. 1.20 for year ending 30/11/14
Laou Kung Mow	85 s.	8,000	t. 100	all	110	Feb.	70	May	Tls. 12 for 1913
Shanghai Cottons	187 s.	49,000	t. 50	all	135	Feb.	70	Nov.	Div. Tls. 6. Bonus Tls. 4. Extra Bonus Tls. 1. year end 30/6/14
Miscellaneous.									
China Borneo Company, Ltd.	111 s.	60,000	\$10	all	12	May	10	Dec.	\$1.20 for 1913
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	4 s.	60,000	\$5	all	4.90	July	4	April	6% for year ending 28.2.06
Do. (Spec. shares)	4 s.	50,000	\$1	all	9	Jan.	7	Nov.	70 cts. for 1914
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	7.35 s.	125,000	\$10	all	9	Jan.	35	Aug.	\$1.50 for year ending 31/7/14
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	34 s.	40,000	7 1/2	6	39	June	5	Dec.	40 cts. for 1911
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	5.30 s.	400,000	\$10	all	6.90	Jan.	5	Dec.	\$1.80 per share for 1913
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	41 s.	62,000	\$10	all	49	Jan.	36	Nov.	Interim of \$2 1/2 a/o 1914
Hongkong Ice Company, Ltd.	190 s.	8,000	\$25	all	217 1/2	July	174	Dec.	Final div. of 6d. making 7 1/2 p. per share for 1913
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	26 s.	60,000	\$10	all	25	June	22	Apr.	Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 a/o 1913
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	5.10 s.	325,000	5/-	all	13 1/2	July	7 1/2	Feb.	80 cts. on fully paid shares and 8 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.14
Langkats	139 s.	250,000	t. 10	all	64 1/2	Mar.	28	Dec.	None
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	10 s.	25,000	\$10	all	10 1/2	Jan.	9 1/2	June	None
Do (New)	11 s.	50,000	\$10	all	93	Jan.	75	Dec.	None
Philippines Ltd.	5 s.	75,000	\$10	all	—	—	—	—	None
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	6 s.	12,000	\$10	all	—	—	—	—	None
Societes des Pulpes et Papier-teries du Tonkin	20 s.	13,200	\$50	all	—	—	—	—	None
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	4 s.	20,000	\$5	all	5.00	June	4	Nov.	35 cts. for year ending 31/5/14
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	18 s.	27,723	\$10	all	22 1/2	Feb.	17	Jan.	\$1.00 per share for year ending 31.12.1914
Watson and Co., Ltd.	67 s.	90,000	\$10	all	8 1/2	April	6.90	Dec.	70 cts. for 1913
William Powell, Limited.	67 1/2 s.	21,000	\$7	all	9 1/2	Jan.	6 1/2	Dec.	50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new year shares for year ending 30.6.14
B. C. Morning Post	29 s.	6,000	\$25	all	30	June	92	Dec.	\$1. Interim a/o year 31.8.14

WRIGHT & HORNBY.

[Share and General Brokers.]

6, Des Vœux Road Central. Tel. address. Rectitude.

CORRECTED TO NOON MAP, 13, 1915.

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

SHARE REPORT.

Meas. Wright and Hornby, in their share report dated March 12, state:—
There has been considerable activity in the market during the week but at the close there is an easier tendency.
Far Silver is quoted at 24 5/16 per oz. ready delivery.
Exchange on London opened to-day at 1/10 T.T.
Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have changed hands at \$800, and more shares are obtainable at this figure.
Marine Insurances.—Cantons after sales at \$357 1/4 close steady. North Chinas are wanted at Tls. 160. Unions at \$830 and Yangtze at \$235 ex. 73.
Fire Insurances.—China Fires have declined from \$150 to \$147 1/2 sellers. Subject to audit the directors of this Company recommend the payment of a dividend for 1914 of \$7 and a bonus of \$2 per share. Hongkong Fires are in request at the advanced price of \$400.
Shipping.—The General Managers of the China and Manila S.S. Company have issued the following circular to shareholders this morning:—"We beg to inform you that steamers Zafiro and Robi have been sold for delivery in England at a price which will realise almost exactly—Pounds—Twenty—Thousand—(\$20,000) net each. At present it is impossible to say what the final return to shareholders will be, but we fear it cannot be estimated at much more than about Dollars Five (\$5.00) per share." Shares have changed hands during the week at various rates from \$80 to \$7.10, but on publication of the above circular the quotation has dropped to \$6 nominal. Douglasses have buyers at \$28 1/2 and sellers at \$29. Hongkong's Canton and Macao Steamers after sales at \$22 and \$22 1/2 close with sellers at \$21 and buyers at \$20. Indo-China have sold at \$77 for cash and equivalent rates forward, closing with buyers at the rate. Shell Transports have changed hands at \$88 9/10 and more shares are obtainable at this figure.

EXCHANGE.

Boiling.	T/T Marks.....Nom.
T/T1/10	Demand Germany.....2.32
Demand1/10 1/16	T/T France.....2.32 1/2
30 d/s1/10 3/16	Demand Paris.....2.32 1/2
60 d/s1/10 3/16	On Haiphong.....24 1/2 prem.
4 m/s1/10 3/16	On Saigon.....7
T/T Shanghai.....78	On Bangkok.....84
Private 30 d/s sight	Buying.
T/T Singapore.....78 5/8	4 m/s L/C1/10 1/16
T/T Japan90 1/2	4 m/s D.P.1/10 1/16
T/T India137 1/2	6 m/s L/C1/11 1/3
Demand India137 1/2	30 d/s S'ney & M. 1/11
T/T Bombay137 1/2	30 d/s San F'co & N.Y. 45 1/2
Demand Bombay137 1/2	4 m/s Marks.....Nom.
T/T Calcutta137 1/2	4 m/s Francs.....2.43
Demand Calcutta137 1/2	6 m/s Francs.....2.48
Demand Manila90 1/2	Gold Leaf per tael \$56.20
T/T San F'co & N.Y. 44 1/4	Sovereign.....\$1.60 nom.
Demand New York 44 1/4	Bar Silver ready.....24 9/16
T/T Java.....111 1/2	forwards.....

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Chinese.....20 cts. pieces \$20 1/4	Discount per \$100:
Chinese.....10 " \$21 1/4	Hongkong 20 cts. pieces \$15 3/4
	Hongkong 10 " \$15 3/4

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.
HEAD OFFICE: 60, Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE: 35, Bishopsgate, E.C.
BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY, LONDON, CALCUTTA, MANILA, CANTON, PANAMA, CEBU, PEKING, (OLON), SAN FRANCISCO, HANKOW, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, KOBE, YOKOHAMA.

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUNDS \$4,060,000
(U.S. Gold) \$7,310,000
All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.
N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.
Hongkong, 22nd Oct. 1914.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.
Authorized Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000
Reserve Fund " 19,250,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches:—
Amoy, Canton, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Shanghai, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.
Agents at:—
Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, San Francisco, Seoul, Shanghai, Tientsin, Tokyo, Yokohama.

Interest Allowed on Current Accounts.
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
EISHI ONO, Manager.
Hongkong, 17th October, 1914.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.
HEAD OFFICE.—LONDON.
Paid-up Capital£1,200,000
Reserve Fund.....£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors£1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.
Wm. DICKSON, Manager.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1912.

NOTICES.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up—£1,250,000.)
Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
(Rates and Particulars on application.)
The Office of TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OR WILL, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed: SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. General Managers.
Hongkong, 19th March 1908.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital.....\$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:
Sterling £1,500,000 at 2/-
Silver \$15,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....\$15,000,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. D. Landale,—Chairman,
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

S. H. Dodwell, Esq.,
G. T. M. Ekins, Esq.,
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.,
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.,
J. A. Plummer, Esq.,
Hon. Mr. R. Shillim,
CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb
MANAGER:
Shanghai—A. G. Stephen.
London Bankers—London County and Westminster Limited.

Hongkong—Interest Allowed:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Rules may be obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital.....£1,500,000
Subscribed ".....£1,250,000
Paid Up ".....£625,000
Reserve Fund.....£425,000

BANKERS:

Bank of England,
London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.

Every description of Exchange business transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.
A. R. LINTON, Manager.

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

Malwa, NewFeb. 25
Malwa, Old9.100 per p.
Patna, New9.200
Patna, Old9.200
Benares, New9.050
Benares, Old8.950

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.

Cannot be Beaten, if Equalled For Bread, Cakes, Confectionery and meals with Wines & Liquors.

NOTICES

AFTER SIXTY--WHAT?

Only three men in one hundred aged sixty-five are self-supporting.
If you wish to avoid dependence in old age, send for this pamphlet

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
Established 1853. 12 Des Voeux Road.

THE IDEAL DISTEMPER.
"SYNOLEO" (RECD.)

(IN PASTE FORM).
Requires only the addition of cold water to be ready for use.
Absolutely dependable in its results.

STOCKED IN HONGKONG

In many Artistic Tints. Tint Cards on application.
WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, LTD.
HONGKONG BRANCH.
Alexandra Building. Tel. 763

POST OFFICE

Ships' Letter Boxes.

1. It is hereby notified that during the continuance of the War all outgoing correspondence must be posted at the General Post Office or at any of its Branch Offices.

2. Ship's Officers are strictly forbidden to receive on board their vessels any correspondence from the Public.

3. Shipmasters are not allowed to place or expose on board their vessels letter boxes for the purpose of collecting correspondence; all such boxes found exposed on board their vessels will be removed and returned to the General Post Office.

4. Shipping Companies must not receive from the Public for inclusion in their ships' Papers any but bona fide letters or telegrams which should be sent open or inspection when required.

5. Shipping Companies should state in their notifications to the Post Office the exact hour of departure of their vessels in order that the public may have every facility for posting at the General Post Office.

6. Shipping Companies and Ship's Officers must send to the Post Office ALL correspondence posted in the ships' Letter Boxes or received by Ship's Officers at the ports from which they sailed, or anywhere en route to Hongkong.

NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT ALTHOUGH EVERY POSSIBLE PRECAUTION IS TAKEN TO SECURE THE SAFETY OF ALL POSTAL PACKETS WHILST IN THE CUSTODY OF THE POST OFFICE THE POSTMASTER GENERAL CANNOT GIVE COMPENSATION FOR ANY LOSS OR DAMAGE WHICH MAY BE DUE TO THE ACT OF THE KING'S ENEMIES. UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE NO LETTERS, BOXES, OR PARCELS FOR BELGIUM, BRAZIL, GREECE, OR MONTENEGRO AND NO LETTERS, BOXES OR PARCELS FOR MALTA CAN BE ACCEPTED FOR INSURANCE.

War risks are not covered by postal registration or insurance.

THE PARCEL POST AND INSURED LETTER SYSTEM TO BRAZIL IS SUSPENDED.

The services to Germany, Austria, and their Colonies, and to the Ottoman Empire are suspended as are also the Parcel Post services to France & Tsingtau.

British Postal Orders are now on sale at the Sun Yung Poon Branch Post Office.

The Public are advised to post early as there is a danger of late posted correspondence missing the mail owing to the censorship.

The Linan, with the Mail from London (via Siberia) of Tuesday, 12th inst., is due to arrive here on 15th inst.

The Atlantic, with the American Mail, en route, is scheduled to arrive here on 20th inst.

MAILS DUE.

Siberian, Linan, 15th inst.
American, Atlantic, 20th inst.

MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY

Siberian Mail. Shanghai, and North China (Europe) via Siberia. 8.30 a.m. 15th inst. 3 p.m.

(Tientsin-Peking Service) Shanghai Br. P. O. Thursday, 18th inst.

Shanghai, North China & Japan via Kobe (Europe) via Siberia. 13th inst. 4 p.m.

Hohow & Peking. Per WENOW. 13th inst. 4 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Swatow. Per HAIMUN, 14th inst. 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Tamsui. Per DAIJI. 14th inst. 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 15th March.

Japan via Nagasaki. Per NIKKO, 15th inst. 9 a.m.

Haiphong. Per BUNGIANG, 15th inst. 11 a.m.

Haiphong. Per KELO, 16th inst. 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 16th March.

Hohow & Haiphong. Per LOKSANG, 16th inst. 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow. Per HAITAN, 16th inst. noon.

Shanghai, N. China & Japan via Yokohama. Per ITOLA, 16th inst. 2 p.m.

Philippine Is. Per TAMING, 16th inst. 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 17th March.

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa, via Takao. Per BOSHIU, 17th inst. 9 a.m.

Swatow. Per HAIMUN, 17th inst. noon.

Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States, S. America & Canada via San Francisco & United States. Per HAITAN, 17th inst. 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow. Per HAITAN, 17th inst. noon.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow. Per HAITAN, 17th inst. noon.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED.

Hunan, Br. 1143, H. Hobbs, 13th inst. 8 a.m. 14th inst. 8 a.m.

Jason, Br. 1430, C. T. Clark, 13th inst. 8 a.m. 14th inst. 8 a.m.

Kanau, Br. 1228, Montman, 13th inst. 8 a.m. 14th inst. 8 a.m.

Eburna, Br. 1257, H. Jackson, 13th inst. 8 a.m. 14th inst. 8 a.m.

Derwent, Br. 1504, J. Jenkins, 13th inst. 8 a.m. 14th inst. 8 a.m.

Wenchow, Br. 1550, F. Farrell, 13th inst. 8 a.m. 14th inst. 8 a.m.

Sungkiang, Br. 1917, Robinson, 13th inst. 8 a.m. 14th inst. 8 a.m.

Shaoching, Br. 1397, T. T. T. 13th inst. 8 a.m. 14th inst. 8 a.m.

Tientsin, Br. 1137, Cogan, 13th inst. 8 a.m. 14th inst. 8 a.m.

Boyarli, Br. 1095, Balding, 13th inst. 8 a.m. 14th inst. 8 a.m.

Tjalling, Br. 1061, Oldenberger, 13th inst. 8 a.m. 14th inst. 8 a.m.

DEPARTED.

March 12.

St. Albans for Melbourne via Manila

Melbourne for London via Singapore

Bolefor for Bangkok

Tientsin for Bangkok via Swatow

Haiphong for Bangkok via Swatow

Swatow for Bangkok via Swatow

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Swatow for Bangkok via Swatow

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 12th at 11.30—Pressure has increased moderately at Weihaiwei, and with few exceptions, has decreased slightly to moderately at all other stations in the area.

The anticyclone is central to the N.W. of Shanghai and depressions are situated to the N.E. of Hokkaido and over Indo-China.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.

1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood. E & S. winds, light to moderate; with fog or mist, probably some rain.

2 Formosa Channel. The same as No. 1.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook. The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

12th Mar. a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Wind. Force. Weather.

Wanchow 7a 29.57 sw 2

Xiamen 7a 29.57 sw 2

Hakodate 7a 30.01 sw 1

Tokio 7a 30.07 sw 1

Kobe 7a 30.03 sw 1

Nagasaki 7a 30.03 sw 1

Yokohama 7a 30.03 sw 1

Shanghai 7a 30.07 sw 1

Amoy 7a 29.98 sw 1

Swatow 7a 29.98 sw 1

Tientsin 7a 29.98 sw 1

Boyarli 7a 29.98 sw 1

Tjalling 7a 29.98 sw 1

Swatow 7a 29.98 sw 1

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Swatow 7a 29.98 sw 1

MAIL STEAMERS

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. CO.

ENGLISH MAIL.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS or about the DATES named—

For	Steamers	To Sail On	Remarks
SHANGHAI	Oriental Capt. A. L. Valentini	about 24th Mar.	Freight & Passage
LONDON via Usual Ports of call	Nubla Capt. A. B. Garwood R.N.R.	noon 26th Mar.	Freight & Passage
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKO-HAMA	Nore. Capt. D. Ashbury	about 18th Mar.	Freight & Passage
LONDON via Singapore, Penang, C. Colombo, Port Said and Marseilles	Namur Capt. A. Collyer	10 a.m. 31st Mar.	Freight & Passage

Subject to alteration without notice.

All steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

E. A. Hewitt,

Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office,

Hongkong, 12th Mar., 1915

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

MODERN HIGH POWERED TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMERS.

MONGOLIA 27000 tons MANCHURIA 27000 tons
KOREA 15000 tons SIBERIA 15000 tons
CHINA 10000 tons NILE 11000 tons

PERSIA 9000 tons

Between Hong Kong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco

"THE SUNSHINE BELT"—The Most Comfortable Route to America and Europe

SIBERIA Sailing WEDNESDAY, 17th Mar. at 1 p.m.
CHINA (via Manila) TUESDAY, 30th Mar. at noon.

These steamers are famous for their modern equipment, comfort, and the superiority of the cuisine, which is under the personal supervision of Mr. V. Moroni, the world-famous chef. Large staterooms, equipped with electric fans, and running water. Berths equipped with electric reading lamps. Numerous amusements—salt water swimming tank, billiard tables, deck chairs, etc.—not a dull moment throughout the trip.

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is Our First Consideration

For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to
King's Building (Opposite Blake Pier) R. C. MORTON, Agent.
Panama-Pacific International Exposition San Francisco 1915 Telephone No. 121

TO SAIL

"GLEN LINE"

(McGREGOR COW & Co.) Ltd.

For London & Antwerp

Saloon passage Hongkong to London £40.

For freight or passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1914.

Agents.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

Proposed Sailing from Hongkong

For NEW YORK via PANAMA CANAL.

The s.s. "SAINT ECBERT"

sailing hence on or about the 25th March.

For NEW YORK via SUEZ CANAL.

The s.s. "LENNOX"

sailing hence on or about the 27th March.

For Freight and further information apply to

DODWELL & CO. LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1915.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, Dr. J. W. N. H. by George William Cade Barnett at 11, The Hongkong Press, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

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